The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,262 New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
L. Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	9th ,,
L. Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th ,,
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	23rd ,,
L. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	30th ,,
M. Siam	3041	600	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
L. Peshawar	3900	600	J. C. Babot	13th ,,
Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	20th ,,
L. Tasmania	4500	800	C. D. Perrins	27th ,,
M. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	6th Mar.
L. Hydaspes	2984	600	G. Scrivener	13th ,,
Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	20th ,,
L. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weighell	27th ,,
M. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	10th ,,
Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	17th ,,
L. Chusan	4500	800	H. Wyatt	24th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta [illegible] marked [illegible] Marseilles. [illegible] offers passengers [illegible] change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	9th Jan.
SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	23rd Jan.
CHUSAN	4500	800	H. Wyatt	6th Feb.
VERONA	3116	600	L. H. Moule	20th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, Dec. 29, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every our weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 650. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Dec. 29, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
GIAVA*	3,600	400	on Thursday,	1st Jan. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	on Sunday	1st Feb. ,,
CHINA	5,000	850	on Sunday	1st Mar. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via [illegible] Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples [illegible] information and other [illegible]

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, D[illegible] 8, 1884.

* No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	9th Jan.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	1st March.
ELEKTRA	G. Sturli	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 580

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail 1885
ELEKTRA	G. Sturli	4,100	600	29th Jan.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	G. Scentinger	3,500	500	12th Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50 Church-gate-street, Bombay, Dec. 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. BRITANNIA	[illegible]	[illegible]	F. Blight	4th Feb.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	[illegible]	1000	G. C. Boothby	1st Mar.
s.s. NUBIA	[illegible]	[illegible]	T. G. Knox	11th Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	[illegible]	480	R. Hutchison	To follow
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3410	840	Wm. S. Young	do.
s.s. VICTORIA	[illegible]	480	Wm. Russell	do.

[illegible] MARSEILLES.

s.s. VICTORIA	[illegible]	480	W. Russell	5th Jan. '85

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

[illegible] an Agency [illegible]

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, [illegible] Agents.

[illegible] LINE.

[illegible] MARSEILLES AND THENCE TO LONDON.

The s.s. VICTORIA sails for MARSEILLES on or about 5th January, 1885.

Fare to [illegible] Rs. 300.
Marseilles Rs. [illegible]00.
London, including railway fare from Marseilles, Rs. 400.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th December, 1884.

[illegible] LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

[illegible] TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons	Commanders	About 1885.
[illegible]	2,[illegible]	G. Ne[illegible]	6th Jan.
[illegible]	2,[illegible]	E. W[illegible]	16th do.
[illegible]	2,[illegible]	J. A. [illegible]	26th do.
[illegible]	2,[illegible]	J. R. Kewley	10th Feb.
[illegible]	2,[illegible]	C. E. Darley	[illegible] Mar.

[illegible] other first-class steamers at regular [illegible] properly qualified Surgeon and [illegible] can be had on board at moderate [illegible] splendid accommodation for first- [illegible] Money, Rs. 450. [illegible] apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

[illegible] LINE OF STEAMERS.
[illegible] AND LIVERPOOL
[illegible] CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
[illegible]	2,700	400	17th March.
[illegible]	2,700	400	31st
[illegible]	2,700	400	30th April.

[illegible] have been specially built and [illegible] the Bombay Trade. [illegible] Surgeon and STEWARDESS. [illegible] and other particulars [illegible] apply to EDWARD BATES & Co. and [illegible] passages from up-country by this line [illegible]

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, December, 19 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd January, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 5th January, 1885, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th January, 1885, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on 2nd January, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th December, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPANISH GRAPES,

Cash Re. 1-2 per pound.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS

PREPARED AND CURED ON THE FIRTH OF CLYDE

Expressly for the Undersigned.

Kegs containing about 5½ doz. Fish ...Cash Rs. 6

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

[illegible] STILTON CHEESE, &c.

Cold Weather shipments now arriving.

STILTON CHEESE	Rs.	1 4
DUTCH EDAMS	,,	0 10
ROQUEFORT	,,	1 4
GORGONZOLA	,,	1 4
CHEESE, Double Gloster, in cut	,,	0 13

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TOYS! TOYS!!

THE Largest, Choicest and most varied assortment in India. The selection contains all the latest novelties in the way of playthings for children, and all are plainly marked at exceptionally low prices.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,500,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE, EMPRESS OF INDIA BOUQUET.

Sold everywhere.

THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, and CALCUTTA, 1884.

Observe Trade Mark.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

DYSENTERY! DIARRHŒA!!

[illegible] INDIAN BAEL-FRUIT.

A NEW but specific and unfailing remedy for acute and chronic Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints. It is chiefly composed of Indian Bael-Fruit Essence and other Medicines recommended for the cure of these Diseases.

Per bottle As. 8, 14, and Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ÆRATED WATERS, &c.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, &c.
PRICE LISTS OF THEIR STOCK,
WHOLESALE AND GENERAL,
Sent free on receipt of a card.

☞ Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT!!
NOTHING
Is so good a Present
FOR LADIES
as a
SEWING MACHINE.
Buy
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
SINGER'S
SEWING-MACHINE,
which will leave an
EVERLASTING USEFUL REMEMBRANCE
of the giver.
VALUABLE ARTICLE
at
RS. 10 A MONTH ONLY.

PRESENTATION MACHINES are inlaid with PEARL and NICKEL-PLATED.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. SASSOON JACOB DAVID in our firms here and in China CEASED on the 31st December, 1884.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

ON and after the 1st JANUARY, 1885, the LINES of RAILWAY hitherto known as the RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY, and the REWARI-FEROZEPORE RAILWAY, will, under agreement between Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council of India and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, be controlled and worked by THIS COMPANY; and the undersigned has the honour to notify for general information that from the same date Major W. S. S. BISSET, R.E., has been appointed by the Board of Directors to be AGENT for the Company in India, and will assume general charge of the Company's affairs in this country.

All communications requiring the Agent's attention should, therefore, be in future addressed to Major BISSET at these offices.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 31st December, 1884.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are made of the best material by perfected Automatic Machinery, and never get out of order. They last almost a life time, and are really worth keeping in every household. Price Lists post free.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a young Parsee, able to correspond in French and English. Apply "X. Y.," care of this paper.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Perosbaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Edulice Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

CLEARANCE SALE OF TOYS, BONBONS, CRACKERS, &c., &c., at BARTON'S.

ELVA PLUMS, Rs. 2 per box, at BARTON'S.

GOBANG.—A very amusing and exciting game, and can be played by two or more persons. Rs. 4.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-Gate-Street.

FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM, ex s. s. "Tasmania," in case of 1 dozen, Rs. 22.—BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., Military Square.

FANCY GOODS.—Just unpacked a choice collection of Work Boxes, Scent Bottles, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Photo Frames, Hand Bags.—MORENAS & Co.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1, Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a practical CARDING and SPINNING MASTER. Good testimonials. Terms reasonable. Please address X., care of this office.

TO-DAY the WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS are OPENED under new management. Coolest rooms in the East. Wines, spirits, &c., specially selected. Silver cup handicap.

FOR SALE, a handsome bay Arab riding HORSE, rising to 7 years, up to 13 stones, thoroughly quiet and certified perfectly sound, price Rs. 800. Apply at the offices of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee.

ON VIEW at No. 20, Kalbadavi-road, valuable household furniture of the latest design, plated and glass ware, Persian carpets, 6 to 36 light chandeliers, real marble [illegible] sold on Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED for KARACHI, must be thoroughly acquainted with his work as he will be required to bring up to date heavy arrears. Natives need only apply, giving previous references and salary expected. Apply to "A. B.," care of Post Master, Karachi.

FOR SALE, best table bricks 9" by 4½" by 2¼" For rates, &c. apply to the Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, 32, Meadows-street, Fort.

NOVELTY.—Moradabad Forks and Spoons; green and blue tints.—KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BEAUTIFUL CHEAP TOYS, see PEARSE'S Collection of CHEAP AND GOOD TOYS, 23 Apollo-street.

JUST RECEIVED.—A very choice selection of Plated-ware and Cutlery at JOHN ROBERTS, & Co. 18, Marine-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS and Dry Plates for sale. Apply for Price List to S. HORMUSJEE, Photographer, Kalbadavie-road, Bombay.

'XMAS and NEW-YEAR CARDS, Plain, Mechanical, Fringed, Plush, &c., the latest patterns.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street, Fort.

LADIES' French Kid, Swede and Silk Gloves, in black and the newest colours. Gent's White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. Lake, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 perdoz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz; 6 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FAREWELL Music by C. Llawodcam, words by Lord Byron. Compass D. to F. NEW SONG just published. Price, Re. 1-8 or post free Rs. 1-10.—S. ROSE Co., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of French Kid Gloves with 2 buttons at Rs. 2-4 per pair; also Military Doe Gloves at Re. 1-12 per pair.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

MANZANILLA, SOLERA, and BANG, Sherries, the brands used at the Bombay Yacht Club, obtainable at the Godowns of PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

JOHN MOHOMED, 16, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badham, Pile & Co., Limited.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS [illegible] Copper, Phospher, Bronze &c., registered by M. M. MODY & Co., Apollo-street, Fort, or Parell Works.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.—Third Musical and Dramatic Entertainment, SATURDAY, 3rd January, at 9 p.m. Plan of the Hall is now ready for members to reserve their seats, now obtainable.

PRINTED FLOORCLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, 1" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

AN Oxford Graduate in honors and an experienced tutor, shortly proceeding to England, wishes to take with him one or two boys to educate and take charge of. Satisfactory references and moderate terms.—G. C. Graves, M. A., Chandernagore.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the revenue is £800,000 per annum

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, the "Holly," one of the best houses at Matheran, with six [illegible] rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

£500 STG. PAYABLE AT AGE 55 or at death if previous costs £1-14-2 per mensem if commenced at age 25; [illegible] 2-0-4 if commenced at age 30; and £2-10-5 if commenced at age 35. Rates for other ages on application at Standard Life Office.

THE ANNUAL PENSIONERS FETE WILL TAKE PLACE at the TOWN HALL at 3-30 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 3rd January, 1885. APPLICATION FOR TICKETS to be made at the DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Town Hall.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee, 22 and 23 Apollo-street.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, invite the attention of Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals and Dispensaries, as well as those in Private Practice, to their extensive stock of Electro-medical Apparatus representing all the most recent improvements.

TREACHER & Co. have made this branch of Medical Science a careful study, and venture to assert that an examination of their Stock of Appliances will demonstrate its thoroughly representative character for the application of the three great varieties of Electricity used as Remedial Agents, viz., the VOLTAIC or CONSTANT CURRENT, the FARADAIC or INDUCED, and the MAGNETO-ELECTRIC.

	Cash Prices. Rs. as.
A 50-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT LECLANCHE BATTERY, with Dial-plate and Indicator, regulating number of Cells to be used, Current Reverser, and arrangement for instantaneous shocks, with Electrodes	225 0
A 32-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT LECLANCHE BATTERY, as above	200 0
SPAMER'S 30-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERY, with Galvanometer arrangements for reversing, altering and stopping the Current, with Rheophores	192 8
SPAMER'S 20-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERY, as above	164 8
SPAMER'S 10-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERY	85 0
SPAMER'S DOUBLE-CELL INDUCED CURRENT, with arrangement for use of Primary and Secondary Coils, Current Reverser, &c., with a set of Rheophores	72 0
SPAMER'S SINGLE-CELL BATTERY, as above	45 0
GRENET'S INDUCED CURRENT BATTERY, with Regulator and Current Reverser	45 0
GAIFFE'S 20-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERY, with handles and Electrodes	80 0
GAIFFE'S PORTABLE MEDICAL COIL, for Induced Current, complete, with Rheophores	18 0
Do. do. do. Superior	22 8
Do. do. do. Electro-plated	27 8
BICHROMATE MEDICAL COIL, in Mahogany case, with handle, size 5¼ by 4½ by 4½ inches, complete, with bottles and accessories	30 0
BICHROMATE BATTERY INDUCED CURRENT, complete with Rheophores	100 0
POCKET BICHROMATE BATTERY (Buller Smyth's)	45 0
MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, of improved construction ... Rs. 15 and	18 0
MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, with Multiplying Wheel, in Mahogany case	22 8
"THE PREMIER"—A magnificent Instrument on Marble Stand, with Regulator, Rheophores, &c.	225 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

DEVARENNES & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

Manufactory,—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road,

N. B.—New and Second-hand carriages always on hand.

FURNITURE, DECORATIONS, FURNITURE.

DEVARENNES & CO.,

FURNITURE AND CABINET MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufactory and Sale-rooms,—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

N. B.—Estimates and Drawings on application.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TAILORING BRANCH

Under the immediate superintendence of a thoroughly competent and practical CUTTER FROM POOLE'S, LONDON.

PRICE LIST.

BEST QUALITY SUPPLIED. COMPLETE FINISH. GUARANTEED FIT.

SUITS.

	Rs. a
Cambridge or Reefer Tweed Suits......Rs. 20, 25 and	30 0
Do. do. very Superior	36 0
Do. do. Blue Serge......Rs. 20 and	25 0
Do. do. Cricketing, White Flannel (Shrunk)	25 0
Waistcoats for the above (extra)......Rs. 5, 6 and	8 0
Morning Tweed Suits......Rs. 32, 35, and	40 0
Do do. very superior	48 0
Black Superfine or Venetian Cloth Dress Suits Rs. 60, 70, 75 and	80 0

COAT AND WAISTCOATS.

Black or Dark Blue Worsted Twill or Diagonal Morning Coat with Vest to match	40 0
Black or Dark Blue Frock Coat with Vest to match	48 0

ALPACCA COATS.

Finest Silken Finish Alpacca Lounge Coats	12 0

TROUSERS.

	Rs. a.
Fine Tweed Trousers......Rs. 10 and	12 0
Very fine Tweed Trousers......Rs. 14 and	16 0
White Cricketing Flannel Trousers	10 8
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers......Rs. 20 and	22 0
Finest "Twist Tweed" Riding Trousers, very strong	24 0

BREECHES AND GAITERS.

Bedford Cord Breeches and Gaiters......Rs. 26-8 and	28 8
Finest "Twist" Tweed Breeches and Gaiters	32 0

WAISTCOATS.

Fancy Coloured English Waistcoats	5 0
White Fancy Waistcoats	6 8
The new French Fancy Waistcoats in Spots and Checks	9 0

OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS.

Gent's Dark Grey Light Overcoats, Evening Wear......Rs. 25 and	30 0
Gent's Stylish Ulsters, suitable for Travelling, Rs. 35 and	40 0

MISCELLANEOUS PRICE LIST—POST FREE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and greatly extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Gerders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Sinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Works and Offices—Mazagon.

THE SCOURGE OF THE UNIVERSE!!!

☞ CHOLERA ☜

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY THE USE OF COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS.

Now that the frightful ravages of cholera is the subject of controversy among our eminent Medical and Sanitary authorities, it behoves us to look to ourselves, and to seek the knowledge of a faithful reliable medicine, which, while being thoroughly efficacious, will also come within the reach of the means of everyone.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS!!!

Have obtained a reputation which, if it was more generally known, would prove an eminent blessing to thousands of sufferers. The present holder has obtained the sole proprietary right from Mr. Cotter, and the cause of humanity demands, undeniably, that the public should be made fully cognizant of a remedy so easy of access.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS

Surpass any other medicine in the world for efficacy of properties, and several have derived great material benefit from a medicine which has only to be tried to recommend itself, even to sceptics in matters medicinal. In every fact, Cotter's Pills are miraculous in their effects, and will eventually prove their many advantages in the face of any other choleraic preventive.

Note the price for a certain cure for the Scourge of the Universe. ☞ RS. 2. ☜ Note the price for a certain cure for the Scourge of the Universe.

The Proprietor strongly recommends strict attention to the directions which accompany each bottle, and NO Water, Wine, Spirits, or Liquid of any kind whatever, should be given, except the usio prescribed.

AGENTS
JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi.
MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,

To be incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

CAPITAL—RUPEES 4,00,000,

(With power to increase)

In 4,000 Shares of Rupees 100 each, of which 3,000 have already been taken up, and the balance 1,000 are now offered to the Public.

Rupees 10 payable on application,
Rupees 10 ,, allotment,

And the balance in Calls of Rs. 20 per Share at not less than 2 months' intervals.

DIRECTORS.
ALEX. MCKENZIE, Esq.
J. RICH, Esq.
T. LIDBETTER, Esq.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
C. R. MARCKS, Esq.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. HORE, CONROY & BROWN.
BANKERS.
THE AGRA BANK, Limited.
AUDITOR.
N. S. SYMONS, Esq.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring, carrying on, and extending the business of the present firm of C. MARCKS and COMPANY, Jewellers, Watch and Clock-makers, Opticians, Pianoforte Importers, and Merchants, in Bombay and Poona.

The present firm was established by the Vendor, Mr. C. R. Marcks (who is the sole proprietor) in 1874, and from small beginnings its business has steadily and rapidly increased, until it is now in possession of a valuable stock with suitable and well-situated Leasehold premises both in Bombay and Poona.

It may give some idea of the success and progress that has attended the operations of the firm if a comparative statement of the amount of business done for a few years is shown—which is as follows :—

	Rs.
In 1875 the turn over was	40,000
,, 1880 ,, ,, ,,	1,58,000
,, 1882 ,, ,, ,,	2,22,000
,, the 11 months ending 30th November it was	2,78,000

And there is little doubt that when the present year is completed, that the turn over will have amounted to over Three lakhs of rupees.

The Vendor holds leases of the premises at Bombay and Poona which have nearly six years yet to run.

The premises in Rampart Row, Bombay, are held at a low rental, the Vendor having purchased from the late occupier the lease for Rs. 7,000, and it is proposed to allow the Vendor Rs. 5,000 on account of the unexpired portion of this lease. Considering the great rise in rents since the lease was entered into it is considered that this will be a most advantageous arrangement for the Company.

The Vendor holds two valuable Agencies, viz., that for Dr. A. Menist's optical goods and that for Messrs. Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianofortes, the good will of which will be made over to the Company.

Mr. Marcks, the Vendor, agrees to hand over to the Company the whole of the present stock-in-trade, which is of the most modern description, at its cost price to him in Bombay or Poona, as the case may be (allowing for anything that could have deteriorated), and 12 per cent. on the valuation to be arrived at for good-will; also to make over the leases of the different premises, an allowance being made for the Rampart Row establishment as mentioned above.

In addition to the establishments in Poona and Rampart Row, Bombay, there is an establishment in Church Gate Street, Bombay, for the manufacture of Tower and Turret Clocks, which, it is expected, will prove a financial success; the lease of these premises will also be handed over.

The value of the entire stock-in-trade, furniture and fixtures is roughly estimated at about 3 lakhs of rupees, but will be ascertained by independent valuers appointed by the Board of Directors.

The Company will carry out all existing engagements with assistants, and will also accept assignments of the existing leases in Bombay and Poona.

The charges in connection with the formation of the Company will be light as no promotion money will be paid.

The outstanding accounts due to the firm will be made over to the Company and any bad debts made prior to the formation of the Company will be borne by the Vendor; goods on the sea will be made over to the Company at their actual cost. The amount of the last two items will be ascertained by the Company's Auditor, Mr. Symons.

Mr. C. R. Marcks will agree to act as Managing Director of the Company for a period of three years on a salary of Rs. 750 per month, with a commission of 10 per cent. on the amount of dividends declared during that period.

During the first 3 years after the formation of the Company, the Vendor guarantees that the shareholders shall receive dividends at the rate of not less than 9 per cent. per annum on the capital subscribed, and engages not to carry on business in Bombay or Poona at any future time in opposition to the interests of the Company. In order to secure this dividend, the Vendor agrees to deposit with the Company 1,080 fully paid-up shares as security for the payment of the dividend.

It is considered that this is a very favourable opportunity for investment as the shareholders will at once become possessed of an established concern which is doing a profitable business, and which only requires additional capital to expand it. The Vendor's object in turning the business into a Limited Company is to extend it, and to show his faith in it he is taking 2 lakhs in shares himself, that is half the entire capital.

Limited Companies of this kind in Bombay have been, on the whole, good investments, as the following quotations of the prices at which some of such Companies' shares stand at the present time shows :—

	Per value of shares.		Market value to-day.
Treacher & Co.	Rs. 500		Rs. 1,200
Thacker & Co.	,, 100		,, 161
Kemp & Co.	,, 175	(paid-up)	,, 324
Badham, Pile & Co.	,, 100		,, 170

The following Agreements will be made, *viz.*—

1.—A contract between Mr. C. R. Marcks trading under the style of C. Marcks and Company, to sell to the Company his good-will, stock-in-trade, fixtures, furniture and assets, and an agreement by which he guarantees that the dividends of the Company shall not be less, for the first 3 years of its exitence than at the rate of 9 per cent per annum and to hold and deposit for 3 years 1,080 shares with the Company as security for his guarantee, and that he will not at any future time carry on business in Bombay and Poona in opposition to the Company.

2.—A contract between Mr. C. R. Marcks and the Company by which he agrees to serve the Company for 3 years as Managing Director at a monthly salary of Rs. 750, and a sum which shall be equal to 10 per cent., on the amount of dividend declared.

Forms of application for shares may be obtained from Messrs. C. Marcks & Company, Bombay and Poona, and at the Agra Bank, Bombay.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the Contracts abovementioned may be inspected at the office of the Company's Solicitors.

Bombay, 31st December, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. JAMES MOORE has been admitted a [illegible] in our firm from this date.

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.
1st January, 1885.

THE PERIM COAL COMPANY, Limited.

WITH reference to the wreck of the s.s. RAISBY on Perim Island, this steamer had called at Aden for coals, and was continuing her homeward voyage direct to Suez, without calling at Perim Island.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
30th December, 1884.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION.—MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers, for their durability, elegance, and cheapness. Any roof covered with these tiles is cool and waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans, their excellence is unimpeachable.

Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any seaport town, at favourable rate for freight, &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
32, Meadow-street, Fort; Depot, Powder Bunder, Mazagon.

LIGHT—LIGHT—LIGHT.
GASOLINE.
LIGHT—LIGHT—LIGHT.

DEVARENNES & Co. are importers of this admirable substitute for Coal-gas as a light for streets, roads, public and private gardens. It gives a superior light and can be advantageously used where the erection of Coal gas-works is not desired. Special lamps are sold with the Gasoline, and as the lights are fed from reservoirs in the lamps there is only the initial cost of Lamps and Gasoline.

To be seen at SUNKERSETT HOUSE, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, Where all particulars as to cost, consumption, &c., can be obtained.

INFANT'S FOODS.

MELLIN'S INFANT'S FOOD, Ans. 12 and Re. 1-6.
NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD, Ans. 10.
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD, Re. 1-2.
HARDS' FARINACEOUS FOOD, Ans. 10.
SAVORY & MOORE'S LIEBIG'S FOOD, Ans. 10.
DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, Re. 1-4; Rs. 2 and 4.
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK, Ans. 7.
BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, Ans. 9.
BERMUDA ARROWROOT, Ans. 12.
WEST INDIA ARROWROOT, Ans. 8.
CALCUTTA ARROWROOT, Ans. 8.
Ans. 14.
&c. &c. &c.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ABDOMINAL BELTS

For Wearing during and after Pregnancy.

			Rs. A.
All Elastic, stout Thread to draw on, No. 1			6 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2			7 0
No. *a.*	Double stout Cantils Lady's Belt, to lace at back		3 12
Do. *b.*	do.	do. long bands to draw on	3 12
Do. *c.*	do.	do. expanding back regulated by buttons	4 0
Do. *d.*	do.	Satteens do. do. do.	4 8
Do. 1	do.	do. Two braces to buckle in front to draw on	7 0
Do. 2.	do.	do. do. do. lace band round belt.	7 8
Do. 3.	do.	do. expanding back regulated by buttons to draw on.	6 0
Do. 4.	do.	do. do. do. do. to lace.	8 0
Do. 5*b*.	do.	do. do. front and side bands to buckle and draw up	8 0
Do. 5.		Drab Satin, scarlet flannel front and side, to button in front	7 0
Do. 6.		Best Moleskin, &c., as No. 3	8 8
Do. 6*a*.	do.	do. do. do. 4	9 8
Do. 7.		White-thread elastic woven front to draw on	8 8
Do. 10.		Pink Silk do. do. do. to lace	12 8
Do. 12.		White Pearl Silk do. do. do.	15 0
Do. 13.		New Improved Washable Belt, elastic, can be taken out	9 8
Do. 17.		Plated siffening	7 8

☞ Telephone No. 39.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BRIGHTON—ENGLAND.
36, Montpellier [illegible]
THE M[illegible]

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THROUGH BOOKING WITH THE BARODA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the end of the present month until further notice all classes of passengers and their luggage as well as parcels and dogs will be booked through between all Stations of the G. I. P. and all Stations of the Baroda Railway, except between the Stations from Dadur Junction to Bombay of both Railways.

2. Passengers with Through Tickets between stations from Matoonga to Kalyan both inclusive on the G. I. P. and from Mahim to Virar both inclusive on the Baroda Railway, will change Trains at Dadur Junction, and Passengers with Through Tickets between all other Stations of either Railway will be entitled to change Trains at Dadur or to travel into Bombay without extra charge, changing into the Trains of the respective Railways on to which they are going at any of the local stations of either of the Railways in Bombay.

3. The Luggage of Passengers with Through Tickets will, if placed in charge of the Guard, be transferred by the company free of charge to the Bombay or Dadur stations of the Baroda Railway.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the thirtieth of December, 1884.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, MOOLTAN.

IN THE MATTER OF MESSRS. BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE & SONS, INSOLVENTS.

THIS is to notify that 22nd January, 1885, has been FIXED for HEARING all objections to the petitions of the aforesaid insolvents. Given under my hand and the seal of this Court, this 16th day of December, 1884.

T. TROWARD,
District Judge.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

LORD RIPON RECEPTION AND MEMORIAL FUND.

IN pursuance of the Resolution passed at the Public Meeting held in the Town Hall, on the 29th November, ultimo, ALL CLASSES of the INHABITANTS of the Bombay Presidency are INVITED TO SUBSCRIBE to this Fund, and to pay the amounts of their subscriptions into the BANK OF BOMBAY.

Gentlemen who have already subscribed are also requested to pay their subscriptions into the same Bank.

V. N. MANDLIK,
B. TYABJEE,
M. C. MURZBAN,
P. M. MEHTA,
K. T. TELANG,
HURKISSONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
P. F. GOMES,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

SUBJECT to the sanction of the Government of India, the LINE between SONEPORE, PALEZA GHAT and MANKAPUR JUNCTION will be OPENED for traffic on the 15th January, 1885.

Goods traffic of all kinds, except horses, carriages and live stock, will be booked through with the East Indian and connected Railways via Paleza Ghat station of the Bengal and North-Western Railway and Patna (Banka Ghat) station of the East Indian Railway.

Goods and parcels, except horses, carriages and live [illegible] Railway and all connected Railways via Ajodhya (Lakarmandi Ghat) station of the Bengal and North-Western Railway and Fyzabad station of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Passengers will be booked locally only.

For the convenience of passengers the Bengal and North-Western Railway will run a steamer between Dinapur (Digha Ghat) and Paleza Ghat to meet the passenger trains arriving at and leaving Paleza Ghat station.

A local ferry at present exists between Bankipur and Paleza Ghat.

Information regarding time tables and rate lists can be had from the Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Gorakhpur.

ALEXANDER IZAT,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Gorakhpur, the 25th December, 1884.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of the Wynaad Gold Mining Company's estate and jungle which was to be held on the 5th January is POSTPONED to 12th January.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 1st January, 1885. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

Sale of remaining stock-in-trade of Millinery, Drapery, Boots and Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Cupboards, &c., &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee for the estate and effects of Mahomed Dossal, an adjudged insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 3rd January 1885, at 1 p.m., the whole of the remaining stock at the said insolvent's shop and godown at Jackeria Musjid.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 1st January, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 2nd January, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

Household furniture of a gentleman, consisting of tables, press, chairs, &c.

4 bales grey dhoties.
3 cases white mulls.
2 ,, colored Spanish stripes.
3 bales grey shirtings.
6 ,, Turkey red twist,
12 cases Scotch whisky.
35 ,, quarts beer.
55 ,, pints beer.
100 ,, preserved fruits
On [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR JANUARY, 1885,
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
BULLOCK TRAINS AND TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF
NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN AND
WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for January has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short [illegible] notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Kandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
Nulhati State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies—
P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London, to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—
Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste.
Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rate of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire, and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca, and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav. Co.—
Calcutta to Assam,
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money
Calcutta to Cuttak (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Momiaabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals.
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussulipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
Horse Carriage Dák Association.
Dák [illegible] Service.
Routes in the North-West Provinces—
From Sharanpore to Dehra, Masuri, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah
Routes to the Punjab—
Umballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kassoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
Routes to Kashmere.
Bombay Tramway Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.
Authorised Rates for Buggy, Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Philips & Co.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.
MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co. and Gantz Bros.
LONDON	G Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.; Procter & Co., 428, Oxford-street.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

ONE English-built VICTORIA, having a moveable Coach-box, with a well-bred flea bitten grey Arab horse, with a set of English harness.

And one English-built MAIL-PHAETON with a fast trotting grey Arab Horse. Both the turn-outs are the property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

Arrived per s.s. Teviot, one new BAROUCHE by Watson, suitable for a pair or one horse; one second-hand BAROUCHE by Hooper; and one second-hand VICTORIA.

Arrived per s.s. Kerbela one new BAROUCHE with inside folding steps and enamelled leather awning to the head, by Lewis Falker, of Salisbury. [illegible] sets of new English-made single and double [illegible] ebony [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 31.

MARKET closed for the New Year holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Edwin, 1,241 tons, Captain W Stacey, will sail to-day for Genoa with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's steamer Bangalore, 1,309 tons, Captain P W Case, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a general cargo

THE barque May Queen, 285 tons, Captain C L Pieri, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Mauritius (7th Nov.), with a cargo of 5,238 bags sugar, and ten deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J M Simpson, will sail to-morrow, the 2nd instant, for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Mrs Seabrook and 63 deck passengers.

THE steamer Lady Armstrong, 1,343 tons, Captain W C Abbott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (30th Nov.), with a cargo of 2,386 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Giava, Captain D. Vernago, will sail to-day. For Genoa—Mr. M. Kleyser, Mr. Henry P. Lament, Mr. H. Sinnett, Mr. M. Lunedei, and Mr. Nipote. For Aden—3 deck.

THE steamer Adowa, 1,111 tons, Captain W F Caborne, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar and Mauritius, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Cannon, Mr M Nursoo, Mr L Chutoorbhooj, Mr S Currim, and 52 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Doderet, Mr C B Izan, Mr W Hall Jones, Schoolmaster Wood, and twelve deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	May Queen	Pieri	Mauritius, Nov. 7.
31	Lady Armstrong(s	Abbott	Cardiff, Nov. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
31	Bhownuggur (s) ..	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Adowa (s)	Caborne	Zanzibar, &c.
	Chanda (s)	Russell	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Satara, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
„ Nevasa, to Coast and Calcutta.
Barque May Queen, to False Point.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Giava, Vernangu, to Genoa, &c.
„ Bangalore, Case, to China, &c.
„ Pachumba, Simpson, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.
„ Edwin, Stacey, to Genoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
Dec.
26 Thames (s)...... Seaton ...... London, Nov. 19.
Engineer (s) ...... Jeffrys ...... Liverpool, Nov. 21.

DEPARTURES.
Dec. 26.—Steamers Africa and Mahratta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 31.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—2 cases books, Cooper, Madon and Co.
Clan Ogilvie s—6 cases aniline dye, S. A. S. Dawood.

FROM LONDON.

Venetia s—11 cases paper, A. Abdoolrahim and Co.
Teviot s—30 cases oilmanstores, F. Sooltanally; 25 cases matches, A. Abdoolrahim and Co; 4 cases capsules, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 7 cases biscuits A. Tyeb an; 220 kegs paints, 5 drums boiler oil, and 1 case varnish, Joseph Soares; 4 cases vinegar, Rustomjee Shapoorjee; 50 drums turpentine T. M. Tazkhan; 4,999 casks hard spelter, Cama Ramjee; 209 kegs red lead, R. Veerjee; 16 cases varnish, D. Sulemanjee; 21 casks zinc sheets, W. and A. Graham and Co.
Hydaspes s—20 bales straw boards, E. E. Nugree; 25 cases oilmanstores, G. Jeewanjee and Co; 3 bales paper, A. Abdool Rahim and Co; 50 boxes candles, B. Roopchund.
Nizam s—94 boxes bar silver, (Rs. 248,000), the National Bank; 50 boxes bar silver, and coins (Rs. 180,800), the Chartered M. Bank; 47 boxes bar silver (Rs. 20,0.0,) the Honkong and Shanghai Bank.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Hydaspes s—4 cases saffron, Perez Sala Navardo.

FROM TRIESTE.

Bernice s—10 cases aniline dye, R. Noordin.
Nizam s—1 box gold coins (Rs. 35,100), Glade and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 30th December, 1884.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·900
Temperature of the Air	75·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·2
Dew Point	67·8
Relative humidity of Air...........................	0·773
Extent of [illegible] (whole sky clouded—8)..	6·2
Maximum temperature of [illegible] (read at 6 p.m.) ..	81·2
Minimum do. do. (at 10 a.m.) ..	66·9
General Direction of Wind*	N, NE, NE, NNW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	210

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 29.

Griffith, Col., Dy Comsy.-Genl. for Transport, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 30.

Hollawes, Captain, 6th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Deolalee.

DECEMBER 31.

Wood, Lieut., 10th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 29.

Wray, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kolapore.

DECEMBER 30.

Griffith, Col., Dy. Comsy.-Genl. for Transport, on duty, to Poona.
Woodward, Col., R.A., on duty, to Umballa.

DECEMBER 31.

Montgomery, Captain, Army Pay Dept., on leave to Belgaum.
Rochfort, Col., Army Remount Dept., on duty, to Seharunpore.
Rhodes, Lieut., Royal Fusiliers, on duty, to Cannanore.
Reid, Lieut.-Col., R. A., on duty, to St. Thomas Mount.
MacDowall, Brigade Surg., on duty, to Poona.
Brown, Lieut., 8th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Poona.

MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Adj.-Genl's Office, Ootacamund, Dec. 25.

Surgn Major W J Fawcett, M B, Medical Staff, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay on or about the 6th Jan. 1885, and report his arrival to the Director Genl. Medical Staff Surgn Major Fawcett will proceed to Deolali, and report himself to the Senior Medical Officer there not later than the 3rd Jan, 1885, for duty on boardship, at the public expense.

Surgn Major C F Churchill M B, Medical Staff, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay on or about the 6th Feb. 1885, and report his arrival to the Director Genl, Medical Staff-Surgn Major Churchill, will proceed to Deolali, and report himself to the Senior Medical Officer there not later than the 3rd Feb. 1885, for duty on boardship, at the public expens.

Col R B Kennedy, Infantry, is permitted to reside on the Nilgiris in the Bangalore division, at Madras in the Eastern district or on the West Coast in the Western district, and will be available for any military duty other than regimental.

Col E L Hawkins, who has been posted to this presidency to command an Artillery district, is appointed to command the Royal Artillery Eastern district.

Col E M Norbie, S C, will, on expiration of his tour of duty on the staff, do general duty at Secunderabad, under the orders of the General Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, till further orders [illegible] placed temporarily at the disposal of the Surg Gen with the Govt of Madras.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

17th Regt Madras Infry—Lieut Col J W S Butler, S C, to officiate as wing commander.

23rd Regt L I—Lieut C G Nurse, 2nd Battn Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be wing officer, and under instructions from Government, a Probationer for the Madras Staff Corps under the provisions of special India Army Circulars, dated 15th Novr.

The C-in-C is pleased to order the following posting:—Indian Med Dept—Surgeon F J Doyle on relief at Masulipatam, to do genrral duty Eastern district.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 1.

The Proclamation parade will be at 5 p.m. this evening not in the morning as already notified. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Fall in in rear of the Secretariat at 4-30. Special trams will start from Girgaum, Byculla, and Mazagon at 3-50, p.m., and from Colaba at 4-10. p.m. All members will be conveyed free of charge. All members are requested to attend.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF
VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. B.
[illegible] GAZETTE

TOWN HALL.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
CONCERT
IN AID OF
THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL
ON TUESDAY 6TH JANUARY, 9 P. M.

VOCALISTS.—Mrs. Adams, Mr. M. R. Wyer, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Hebditch.
VIOLIN.—Mr. Freyvogel.
ORGAN.—Mr. Mant.
PIANO.—Mrs. Wallis, Mr. Mant, Mr. Vining, Mr. Nicholson.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
First Class	„ 2
Second Class	„ 1

Tickets for Reserved Seats to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s and at the EXAMINER PRESS. Also at the door on the night of the performance.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LESSEES.................MESSRS. TOWERS AND GLOVER.
GRAND OPERATIC AND COMEDY COMBINATION.
AMALGAMATION OF TWO WELL-KNOWN COMPANIES
THE ROSA TOWERS COMPANY
AND
THE GLOVER COMPANY.
ON THURSDAY, 1ST,
DANCE'S COMEDY IN TWO ACTS,
CHECKMATE.
Mr. E. A. Glover and Miss Marie Burton in their sparkling and amusing Entertainment "PATCHWORK," including "PANEL PHOTOGRAPHS."
MONDAY ....MADAME ANGOT.
FULL ORCHESTRA, CHORAL, AND ORCHESTRAL.
APPOINTMENTS { Musical Conductor ..Mr. W. H. WOOD. / Business Manager ..Mr. GRAY DEW.
SEE THE PRICES—Rs. 3, 2, 1.
PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. having closed to-day being New Year's day seats can be reserved at the Theatre where the plan can be seen.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
19, RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poon for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co branch Establishment East-street Poona.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT.
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system

Plain square Piano......	Rs 33	per month	or Rs 75
Sympathetic square	„ 36	„	or „ 82
Semi-grand, on three legs ..	66	„	or „ 1,37

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

DODERET—McDONALD—December 31, at the Free Church of Scotland, Esplanade, by the Rev. J. S. Beaumont, Poona, William Doderet, Bombay Civil Service, to Margaret Robertson, eldest daughter of James McDonald, Principal, Scottish High School, Bombay.

KEESS—RICHARDSON—December 27, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. A. G. Cane, assisted by the Rev. H. N. Midwinter, John Edward Keess, Assistant to Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late George Septimus Richardson, Assistant Superintendent, Govt. Telegraph, Arracan Division.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BABONAU—December 23, at Chinsura, the wife of J. Theo. Babonau, of a son.

BURT—December 25, at Simla, the wife of H. P. Burt, Assistant Engineer, of a daughter.

BURTON-BENNET—December 28, at Allahabad, the wife of Major J. R. Burton-Bennet, D.A.C.G., of a daughter.

PEDDIE—December 27, at Bicrampore, Assam, the wife of Mr. John Peddie, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DAVIES—CHARD—December 27, at Umballa, Robert [illegible] Davies, Captain, Bengal Barrack Establishment, [illegible] Augusta, daughter of the late Mr. William [illegible]

VISITORS to MATHERAN may obtain copies of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* at Messrs. NANABHOY DADABHOY & Co., General Merchants, Main-road Bazaar.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1885.

THE retirement in which Don Carlos is passing the days of his sojourn at Parel does not deprive his visit to Bombay of the interest which attaches to the journeyings of all who have been or who hope to be numbered amongst the great ones of the earth. He travels as Count of Castille, as the Prince of Wales travels as Baron Renfrew; but the *incognito* is unknown only in a formal sense, and although little has been seen of the Count of Castille since he came to Bombay, we are all conscious that we have amongst us a personage to whom the lion-hunters of any society would pay the tribute of an unbounded curiosity. The position, indeed, of "kings in exile" is always interesting, apart from anything that M. Alphonse Daudet has written under that heading, and Don Carlos belongs to the most interesting half of the class—to those amongst them who live rather upon hopes than upon *souvenirs*. One looks mournfully upon those of the kings in exile who have been grouped together under the cynical title of "monarchs retired from business." For them, as a rule, kingship is a closed book—and they know it. For the others it may be an equally closed book, only it happens that they do not know it. Whether an aspirant to an occupied throne clings to the hopes he has inherited, or whether he resigns himself to failure, is a question as often determined by temperament as by experience. Don Carlos, no doubt, keeps his counsel to himself, particularly at a time like this, when no one is quite sure what may or may not happen in Spain ere long. But he and his adherents, we suspect, have not yet written *fuimus* upon their record, and we must still look upon him as a personage with expectations. Nor has he become a less interesting prince since his son, the Infante Don Jaime, became in the eyes of the Legitimists *de pur sang* the inheritor of the Bourbon tradition and of Bourbon rights in France. So then, we think of Sir James Fergusson's guest not merely as of a person with antecedents—not merely as the descendant of that young Duke of Anjou whose succession, in the eye of his great-grandfather, Louis the Fourteenth, obliterated the frontier line between France and Spain—but as of a prince with expectations, and possibly with plans of his own for carrying them into effect. We may be as lavish as we choose with our interest in so eminent a prince, though people will think it their duty to be discriminating in the bestowal of their sympathies. There was appropriate impartiality in the old rhyme:—

> God bless the King, God bless our faith's Defender,
> God bless also—no harm in blessing—the Pretender,
> But which Pretender is, and which is King,
> God bless us all, why that's another thing!

We are rather too far from Spain to take a [illegible] interest in the question whether our distinguished visitor or his cousin Alfonso has the greater right to be in the Palace at Madrid to-day. If sympathies were as inalienable an inheritance as family rights, we should feel that it was better that the Count of Castille should be the guest of Sir James Fergusson at Parel than that he should rule over seventeen millions of Spaniards at Madrid. England, by policy and by popular sympathy, was the declared opponent of the claims of his uncle when fifty-one years ago the Don Carlos of that day declared himself the legitimate successor of Ferdinand the Seventh, and took arms against the Regent Christina and the infant Queen Isabella. A good deal that has happened in the interval has perhaps [illegible] of us wonder whether Spain would have been much the worse if English sympathy and English help had been withheld from the Christinists in 1836. Perhaps, under the circumstances in which the Carlist war is brought to our memory to-day, it would be more polite to objurgate the Salic Franks than the Spanish Prince who half-a-century ago let loose the dogs of war, rather than let the little Isabella sit peacefully upon her throne. For if that interesting Germanic tribe had not conceived the idea of barring the succession to females the temptation to Don Carlos to put himself in opposition to his infant cousin would have been less plausible. Let us then politely hold the Salic Franks and the Salic Law responsible for all the havoc that has been wrought in Spain in the Carlist wars of the last generation and of this. From that point of view it will be easy to deem the most illustrious of our cold weather tourists to be rather the creature of an interesting historic circumstance than the over-willing disturber of the peace of Spain which unfriendly historians have conceived him to be. Nor is it easy to think with indifference of a prince whose career has been marked with romantic courage. How different he is from his kinsman the Count de Chambord, who could conceive no better way of recovering the throne of his fathers than by naïvely intimating to his "subjects" that he would be ready for them the moment they were ready for him! The proclamation which he launched at the present King when, fresh from Woolwich, the young Alfonso ascended the throne, was the declaration of a man more disposed to force events than to wait upon them. "Head of the august family of the Bourbons in Spain," he wrote, "I contemplate with profound sorrow the attitude of my cousin Alfonso, who, with the inexperience of his age, consents to be the instrument of the same men who expelled him from his fatherland, with his mother, overwhelmed with insults and outrages. Nevertheless, I do not protest. My dignity, and the dignity of my army, permit no other protest than that uttered with irresistible eloquence by the mouths of our cannon." And terribly eloquent his cannons were for a year and more. When at the last he was compelled to sheathe his sword, those who most strenuously protested against his claims were the first to acknowledge the courage with which he had supported them.

Whether Spain is the better or the worse for his failure is a question which cannot becomingly be discussed while Don Carlos is our guest. It is easier to conjecture that he him[illegible] Spain. Those who are given to audacious novelty in quotation would remind him that no great comfort surrounds the head that wears a crown. Others would remind him that no monarch who has ever reigned in Spain has had a happy time of it. The history of Spain in the Middle Ages was once summed up in the phrase "Eight centuries of Civil War," and the supplement to this history would not differ from it. Alfonso is a popular and, as Spanish kings go, a fairly prosperous monarch; but what with Don Carlos on the one side and with Senor Zorilla on the other, his reign has not been tranquil. Even a constitutional monarch who had nothing to fear from such plottings as Zorilla has lately been engaged in, would have much to put up with from a people of whom one who knew them well once declared that Heaven had refused his countrymen the gifts of wisdom and moderation. If Don Carlos, king by Divine Right, would profit by the experience of Amadeus, king by the choice of a fickle nation, he would recognize that a cold weather tour in India is better than a royal progress through Spain. In an account of his experiences which the young Italian prince wrote shortly after abdicating the throne of Spain, he told quite enough to discourage any aspirant to that throne who had any regard for his own peace and dignity and comfort. We suspect, however, that Don Carlos would have been less tolerant than Amadeus of a minister who more than once enforced his counsel to his sovereign by bringing his fist down upon the table. But there is a tolerably wide significance in Amadeus' words:—"I have noticed that a good many countenances which, seen across the Mediterranean, seemed loyal and well-disposed were black as their consciences to traitors when seen close." If Don Carlos is disposed to repine because the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean separate him from his subjects, his lot is not without its compensations. Considering the salient features of political life in Spain, and the vexation which seems inseparable from the lot of those who govern it, there is little in the fortune of Alfonso which his cousin need envy. Don Carlos, carrying about with him the traditions of a royal race, enters an Indian city unobserved and almost unthought of; but he has made more imposing entries than that which he made into Bombay a few days since, and perhaps the memories of these are less pleasant than those which he will associate with his visit to this city.

THE *Charivari* has an amusing cartoon showing the effect of German protection upon natives of Africa. A couple of negroes are represented arrayed in spiked helmets, and not much else, while drinking lager beer and smoking meerschaums. According to Dr. Nachtigal, the annexing German Consul, the mere hoisting of the German flag has a wonderfully forcing effect on the African intellect. The learned Consul gives a detailed account of the unavailing efforts of Consul Hewett to get Kings Bell and Aqua to recant their acceptance of German protection and make a treaty with him instead. King Bell came on board the gun-boat Flirt, upon being summoned to hear Mr. Hewett's remonstrances, as soon as that vessel arrived in the Cameroon river. Consul Hewett reminded King Bell that he and his brother sovereign had offered their country to the British sovereign, and sharply reproached him with not having waited for an answer from the British Government before entering into relations with Dr. Nachtigal. This reproach was delicately pointed with an intimation that there were plenty of presents from the Queen ready, if he would only conclude a treaty. The answer which King Bell made showed clearly the rapid progress which German culture had made in a very short time on the banks of the Cameroon. Having "assumed a negative attitude," he declared that he "had waited long enough in vain for the answer of the English Government," and that finally "he had profited by the certain opportunity of securing to his land the blessings of a strong Government, under a powerful sovereign, and of the civilization of a highly developed nation." But a few months before King Bell would doubtless have said, if interrogated, that he had availed himself of the certain opportunity of accepting a cask of rum, and that having freely partaken of it, he was so struck with the civilization of the highly developed nation that produced it, that he determined to have more, and signed an order to Dr. Nachtigal for another hogshead. But now his talk is on the elevated intellectual level of a doctor who has been promoted from the chair of a German University to the deck of a gun-boat. So rapid in its action is the bacillus of Teutonic civilization when communicated to natives of Africa.

THE announcement of the betrothal of Princess Beatrice to Prince Henry of Battenburg has at length been made. For some considerable time past it has been understood that this marriage would one day take place, the natural reluctance of Her Majesty to part with her last unmarried child alone postponing a union which was dictated by affection. All the subjects of Her Majesty will join in wishing every happiness to Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenburg.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR proceeds to Poona to-day, whence he will visit Bijapur, Lord R. Churchill accompanying him.

FRENCH POLITICS AND PARISIAN TOPICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
PARIS, DEC. 12.

CHINA is too much with us, late and soon. Very much too much with us from your French politician's point of view. Your French politician is of a hasty nature, and considers that sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. If the evil has consequences on the morrow he grumbles. And so it is that loud and long are here the exclamations of disgusted surprise that the Chinese, instead of being quiet and finishing their stupid demonstrations, gun-firings, marchings and counter-marchings, flag-wavings and ship-sailings, when we are all as tired of the comedy as we can well be, continue these various processes as if they took the whole war-matter *au sérieux*. We bombarded their forts, we bade adieu to their ambassador, we slaughtered their troops, we invaded their territory and annexed goodly portions thereof right and left, and we insulted them in every conceivable fashion; but now that we are tired of our kriegspiel and want some other political distraction—down Madagascar way, for instance—these foolish Asiatics won't or can't see the fun of stopping the game, and persist with an energy which is as surprising as it is unexpected in playing the *revanche partie*. At least this would appear to be so if Lord Granville's statement to the French ambassador in London on Tuesday night has anything of truth in it, that the Chinese have refused to listen to the persuasions of England or to accept her offers of mediation, and that they are determined for war. Some of us, of course, upright, honourable, and loyal men, seeing false Albion in her true colours, are of opinion that Lord Granville's best endeavours to bring about peace were not his lordship's very best, and that England, anxious to keep her rival in Egypt fully engaged, is only too glad that China has refused her feeble mediation. Others of us, timid men, go back to the old idea, long since to all intents and purposes exploded, that some other foreign Power is urging China on—Germany, haply, or Russia—to the probable great heart-soreness of good, philanthropical Prince Bismarck. But whatever the opinions on the why and the wherefore, and however great the feeling of what bores these Chinese are, prevalent in France, it is quite clear that they mean to assert themselves. I think the general sympathy will go with them, if not expressed at least in the heart of hearts of men. I fear that the sanguine anticipations of the French as to the speediness with which their general and his troops will put an end to the war—three months the *Matin* gives them—are doomed to disappointment. It is no trivial struggle, after all, that the Republic has entered upon. For though we Europeans have long since settled the matter to our own satisfaction, and profess to regard as savages of no account the races from which we sprang, this is no reason that these races themselves should have accepted the position our vanity has assigned to them. I do not think three months—I should hesitate to say three years—will definitely settle the question, which, in my opinion, will be held an open one as long as a man lives to worship the golden dragon. The feeling against the French in China is naturally of the bitterest, and I have no doubt that the accounts transmitted to the Court of Pekin by the [illegible] had much to do with it. There was no reason for France to suppose that the national feeling is not as strong amongst their opponents as it is amongst the citizens of the Republic, or that the golden dragon is less eloquent to the hearts of the Chinese than the tricolours to themselves.

It comes *mal-à-propos* this decision, and, as I have said, causes the greatest impatience and disgust here. We thought that the curtain had fallen on the fifth act, where the dénouement, or what we took for the dénouement had been entirely to our satisfaction. We are disgusted to find that peace with honour and glory, and the enjoyment of the recently voted 43 millions in our Ministerial pockets, are put away as far as they were when we decided on making the Lang-son incident a pretext for extortion under the plea of reprisals. For we are anxious here in France to occupy ourselves with other things. There is a fair island on the east coast of Africa on which part of our ambition centres—Madagascar the name of it. We much wish to bring the Madagascar question to a successful and satisfactory issue, that is, to annex it entirely to our colonial possessions. The moment, were it not for this nuisance of China, is an eminently favourable one. Our Minister of Marine has just received from our Admiral Miot a telegram, dated from Tamatave on December [illegible], announcing that our troops are in occupation of Vohemar and at the fort Embanioo: that the Hovas have fled southwards; and that our allies, the Antakares, have fought well. He also tells us, much to our chagrin, that all the inland chiefs have submitted, and that of French soldiers there are none either killed or wounded, and that the general state of health is excellent.

We hold it true with him who sings—the editor of the *Matin* in this sense—that all Madagascar, as opposed to the Hovas, would welcome us as liberators. The Sakalaves are for us, the Antakares are marching valiantly beneath our flag, and we have no doubt whatever that before long the doughty Betanimenas and no less doughty Betsimisarakes will be for us and with us equally. When will the Government decide to act energetically? we cry impatiently. Well, some say that in three months their hands will be free; others, mournful pessimists, say three years, and add that though the hands may be free the pockets will be empty, and that's something about the sinews of war. For the [illegible] expedition at least the Senate has decided that the sinews shall not be absent. The credit was voted yesterday, by 178 voices against 1—poor 1, he must have felt small, if judicious, when the numbers were announced—in spite of the Duc de Broglie's very spirited and to my thinking most sensible opposition. Admiral Jaurés it was who brought the hat up from the Lower Chamber and passed it round to my gentlemen of the Senate, letting them know that if they voted what was wanted their decision would be received with acclamations by the French troops on land and sea, and would give much force and authority to those who speak in the name of France. This, whatever it may mean, satisfied the senators. At any rate the Duc de Broglie lost his Latin, as they say here, and it was quite unnecessary for M. Jules Ferry to mount the Tribune after him and to combat his arguments with all his fine sophistry. For it was Admiral Jaurés enigma that had fetched the dear old gentlemen who went to the vote even like sheep to the slaughter. And well they may do so, for it is not their blood, but the nation's, that they are shedding.

My last sentence brings me to a topic on which I would rather be silent, for I know that my opinions on this matter are in direct opposition to the general opinion. I speak of the Clovis-Hugues affair. You have perhaps heard that Morin, the victim, died on Monday last. You have no doubt imagined the hideous agony this poor wretch had to suffer during the ten days of his death struggle. But what you are luckily spared from hearing is the abuse that is still being heaped on him even in his unknown shameful grave, and the worship and adulation that is being offered to the tender-hearted lady, woman, and mother that shot him down. Happy you are, for in all sooth it is sickening, heartrending, and abominable. You have perhaps read in *Truth* that an American speculator has offered to engage Madame Clovis-Hugues, on her acquitment—(O yes, we have decided on that long ago, and are only angry that the poor frail, thing has to undergo confinement previous to her trial separated heartlessly from her dear children—the tender mother—and from her poet spouse)—as Lady Macbeth—the irony of it—and take her a-starring. Excellent good taste on both sides. Turn Morin's death-agony and the publicity it [illegible] to so much good! Oh! yes! every pain-shriek forced from his parched throat by his maddening tortures was a better advertisement than the cries of all the town-criers of Christendom banded together. Foolish it were to forego the benefits of such an excellent advertisement. Have you patience for more? Have you ears to hear of the flowers that encumber the lodge of the door-warder of the Saint Lazare prison, offerings to the future Lady Macbeth, or of the interviews that she has given to the pressmen, of what she eats and drinks, of what she says and thinks, of the revolver she shot the man with, its price, its weight, the shop where it was purchased, of her dreams, of her tears, of the length and breadth of her cell, and all the other details? Sickening, did I say? Yes, but of sickness that comes from utter shame.

Bastien Lepage is dead, and we are sorry for it. In these days of Bouguereau and when Vanderbilt, the Mæcenas of 1884, orders pictures to be constructed according to his dictates and not according to the inspirations of genius; when art, like alpaca, is sold by the yard, and talent, like tea, by the pound, it is a matter for sorrow when one who was independent and followed art for art's sake falls out of her ranks. His style was like Millet's, less fantastic. As a colourist he surpassed that chatterbox of the brush. He was celebrated as a painter of the *dulcia ruris*. His picture L'Amour au Village, which I should set down as his best, is a charming idyll on canvas—the clumsy lad and lass, by the old stile in the fields, beautified with the aureole of love. Unsentimental sentiment, and a realism which charmed without disgusting.

The painter died on Wednesday. Yesterday there followed him into the unknown land a man who was well known under the Empire, but who fell with it, and has been dead to the world since then. I speak of General Fleury, who was in Louis Napoleon's good days master of the Horse at the Tuileries. He took actual part in the *coup d'état*. Do you think it strange that it was on the 2nd of December, the anniversary of that event, that General Fleury, late Grand-Ecuyer at the palace of the Tuileries, fell sick unto death?

Yes, I will confess it, I have given up reading *Germinal*. It is too true for me. Let me see where did I leave off. I think it was where M. Zola compared a miner at work to a flea shut up between the leaves of a book! That settled me.

Theatres? Oh! dull, dull, dull. No business, and to such a degree that some directors have suggested that it would be advisable to close all the theatres—[illegible] what was it? I forget my Roman history) Secession. The Palais-Royal, however, is doing good business with a Rabelaisian play by a M. Ordonneau, in which the *clou*, or principal scene, is the representation on the part of Mademoiselle Lavigne, a very clever and pretty young actress, of the throbs and throes of sea-sickness. Nauseous? No. She makes it almost interesting. You see I was mistaken in saying, as I did some weeks ago, that realism was over and done. Yet [illegible] the same Parisians who hissed *L' Bo*[illegible] just one year ago at the Am[illegible] theatre, by the way, *Fualdès* is drawing to a close, *La Fille du Diable* being due. The Cluny announces the 100th representation to-morrow of *Trois Femmes pour un Mari*, a ribald but most laughter-provoking play. And that is about all that is to be said about things theatrical this week. I often wonder why theatres are needed at all in this town. The whole social life of Paris is a farce, its political life is a comedy, and tragedies which never a Shakespeare or a Sophocles could have fashioned forth are of too frequent recurrence.

KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
SRINUGGUR, DEC. 23.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many difficulties that the people of the Valley have had to contend against for so long, there are signs that the mists and clouds are rising, and that the atmosphere is clearing. The new Dewan has now been in his high office long enough for some estimate to be formed of his administration. He is, I am glad to say, doing a good deal towards improving the course of affairs; his power is not merely a shadow, but a substantial reality, and that alone in Kashmere is a blessing. Hitherto there seemed to be an absence of all executive control; the officials, especially the lower divisions of them, have been able to levy black-mail of their own, besides the ordinary duties legitimately due to the Government. Hence it has been difficult to find out which are the lawful taxes and which are not; and for this reason a correspondent of the *Englishman*, writing too from Jummoo about the affairs of Kashmere, a bold thing to do if Jummoo be his dwelling place, seems to have curiously heaped up in a lump a number of odd taxes, as he calls them, on cocks and hens, eggs, chickens, and I know not what else besides, the greater number of which are most probably little payments made to the Maharajah's tax collectors to appease, if possible, their insatiable appetites. Little attention need, however, now be paid to statements of this sort, for the new Dewan has sternly set his face against these proceedings, and there will be in future, as there are now, fewer of these misdeeds, and if any of them are discovered the authors will assuredly be punished.

The question whether visitors to Kashmere shall in future pay rent for the Maharajah's houses they occupy is, I hear, entirely raised by the Resident; the Maharajah has been asked to consent to this new arrangement, but he did not, I believe, himself suggest it. When people are asked to pay rent for the houses they occupy, they are sure to expect some comforts [illegible] now, the money [illegible] nothing is said, because the Maharajah very kindly does not ask them to pay rent. For instance, glass windows are a luxury here; if you want panes of glass you will have some trouble in getting them. The rooms in the three or four rows of barracks set apart for the married visitors and their families have six panes of glass in the doors leading straight into the rooms, but the windows are closed by two rudely cut pieces of wood which exclude the light as well as the wind. If visitors have to pay rent for these rooms, will they not ask for glass windows? And then if a pane is broken, what trouble will there be to get a new one! The miseries of life will begin; now comparative serenity pervades the dwellers in these humble rooms; why destroy it by introducing luxuries that are not now even asked for, but which would then be demanded?

There is amongst some Englishmen a misapprehension as to the means by which Golab Singh, the first Sikh ruler in Kashmere and Jummoo, obtained the country. The statement has often been made that the English sold this country to Golab Singh, but there never was any absolute sale, although it is quite true that Golab Singh gave the Government of India 75 lakhs of rupees at the close of the first Sikh war. After the battle of Sobraon, in February, 1846, the British army crossed the Sutlej and marched on Lahore. Lord Hardinge, then Governor-General, called on the Sikh Government to pay one-and-a-half million sterling towards the expenses of the war. But the treasures of Runjeet Singh, estimated at the time of his death at twelve millions sterling, had been squandered during the anarchy which followed his decease, and only half a million remained to meet the demands of the British Government at this crisis. Golab Singh, who was the Viceroy of Kashmere and Jummoo, had remained friendly to the English, or rather he took no part whatever in the intrigues and disturbances that took place after Runjeet Singh's death. Anxious to secure his own position, he offered to pay the British Government the million, if he were recognised as Maharajah of his own territories. These terms the British Government accepted, and received 75 lakhs, which, under the circumstances and owing to substantial reasons, were taken as an acquittance. This sum simply confirmed him in possession of the State, which he had held as feudatory of the Sikhs. The British Government at the time might, perhaps, after settling matters at Lahore, if this money had not been forthcoming have demanded the State ruled by Golab Singh in payment of the claim made to cover war expenses, but Kashmere was then too far away to be conquered, and moreover was looked upon as a useful barrier against further uprising of the Sikhs. The annexation of the Punjab did not take place till three years after the battle of Sobraon. The treachery of Lal Singh, the Prime Minister of the Sikhs, soon after these events displayed itself in encouraging a rebellion against Golab Singh. This rebellion was quelled by a body of Sikh troops under Major Lawrence, and the leader then showed the written order of Lal Singh to resist Golab Singh by every means in his power. Lal Singh was banished and confined within British territory. Apparently, therefore, the [illegible] tion of the Kashmere State might have been easy matter at this time, but clearly the State was not sold to Golab Singh, for it was not in the possession of the British Government then. [illegible] these events had occurred three years later, when the Punjab was annexed, the question of war e[illegible] penses would not have arisen, and the fate [illegible] Golab Singh might have been very different.

THE MASTER BUILDER OF THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

THE following General Order by the Director of the Indian Marine will be issued to-day:—

I. G. DOCKYARD, BOMBAY, 1ST JAN., 1885.

"Khan Bahadur" Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Master Builder of this Dockyard, has been placed on the pension establishment this day.

2. This gentleman entered the Government service as an Apprentice in the Shipwright Department of this Dockyard on the 1st April, 1844, and after serving in the different subordinate grades was appointed Master Builder on the 22nd February, 1866.

3. Mr. Wadia's services are well known on this side of India, especially the good work performed by himself and the Shipwright Department under his orders in connection with the fitting of the transports taken up for employment during the Abyssinian, Malta, and Egyptian Expeditions, and have repeatedly been acknowledged by Government in various [illegible]esolutions, and also by the different Royal Navy Officers whose vessels have been re[illegible] at this D[illegible]

4. During his forty years' [illegible] Mr. Wadia has worthily upheld the reputation of his family which, since 1735, has been connected with the Shipbuilding Department of this Dockyard, and he carries with him into private life the best wishes of myself and the officers of H. M.'s Indian Marine Service at large for his future prosperity, health, and happiness.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

Mr. Jamsetjee Wadia was born in Surat in March, 1829, and was brought over to Bombay by his mother when he was five or six months old. His father was a merchant, and a partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. Dosabhoy Merwanjee and Co., of Bombay. Mr. Jamsetjee was educated at the Elphinstone Institution, and joined the service as an apprentice in the Builder's department in the Dockyard in 1844, when he was about fourteen years of age. He was appointed Sub-assistant Master Builder and Draftsman in July, 1855, Assistant Master Builder in November, 1863, and Master Builder in February 1866. Sir Henry J. Leeke, Rear-Admiral, R. N., writing in July, 1857, when Mr. Jamsetjee was Sub-assistant Builder and Draftsman, expressed his opinion that Mr. Jamsetjee had conducted himself to his entire satisfaction in the discharge of his duties; that his anxiety to improve and excel in his profession had been very praiseworthy; and that it was trusted that he would receive due encouragement for his zealous conduct for the good of the service on the first suitable occasion. Captain W. C. Barker, officiating Superintendent of Marine, always found Mr. Jamsetjee "most active and energetic in carrying on the duties of the yard." Mr. Jamsetjee received the thanks of Government for the active part he took in expediting the work connected with the fitting of the Persian and Abyssinian expeditions, and was awarded a gratuity of Rs. 1,000 for his exertions in connection with the latter expedition. He was specially honoured on two different occasions by the late Harbour and Pilotage Board, by the presentation, first in 1868 of a silver instrument case "in recognition of the valuable services he had rendered," and secondly, in 1872, of a silver two-foot rule in consideration of the services rendered to the Board from time to time and "in acknowledgment of his zeal and attention in executing the several works of the Board." In 1873 a first-class silver medal of honour was ordered by the President of the French Republic, on a proposition made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to be presented to Mr. Jamsetjee in recognition of the ready assistance afforded and the attention paid by him in the speedy execution of repairs to such of the vessels of the French Navy as were obliged from time to time to put into Bombay harbour for repairs. In 1871 Mr. Jamsetjee received the Duke of Edinburgh's "grateful acknowledgments" for a beautifully-executed model of the Water Queen, which he presented to His Royal Highness, who accepted it "as a most interesting memento of his visit to the Bombay Dockyard." In 1876 Mr. Jamsetjee received the thanks of the Secretary of State for India for the preparations made at the Dockyard for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Bombay. In January, 1877, the Government of India were pleased to confer upon Mr. Jamsetjee the title of Khan Bahadoor as a personal distinction. In reference to the despatch of troops for Malta in 1878, the Governor [illegible] declared "his [illegible] and personal [illegible] of the [illegible] by the Master Builder, Khan Bahadoor [illegible] Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, in the execution of the work required." The Government of Bombay, in recommending an increase of salary to the Master Builder in 1877, said:—"Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia has been in the service of Government for close upon thirty-two years. He has held his present office for about twelve years. The Government have at all times received the highest testimony as to the efficient manner in which he has conducted his onerous and laborious duties; and as eight years have now elapsed since the above recommendation was submitted, and the important and efficient services rendered in the interval have only tended to strengthen his claims to consideration, the sanction of the Government of India will be solicited to the former recommendation." In December, 1878, at the performance of the ceremony of driving the silver nail in the stem of the steamer Bhownuggur, built in the Bombay Dockyard, the Hon. Mr. Ashburner, then Senior Member of Council, who attended the ceremony in the absence of His Excellency the Governor, called before him Mr. Jamsetjee, and spoke in eulogistic terms of "the highly respectable and worthy family from which he had sprung, of the great reputation they had acquired throughout the civilized world for their excellence in ship-building, and of the faithful and loyal manner in which they had served Government for several generations, embracing a period of nearly 150 years." Mr. Ashburner said that Mr. Jamsetjee had not only fully earned the approbation of Government, and upheld the reputation and credit of his ancestors, but in the fitment of transports during the Burmese, Chinese, Persian, and Abyssinian wars, and more recently the Malta expedition, had borne, so far as his work was concerned, a most conspicuous part. On the occasion of the launch of the steamer in May, 1879, the Hon. Mr. Peile, Member of Council, said:—"More especially I must bring to notice the name of the worthy Master Builder, Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, the present representative of that well-known house of Wadia which, while ephemeral men come and go by every mail-steamer, has for nearly a century and a half past managed the work of this dockyard with high credit, and has in the course of several generations sent out 200,000 tons of shipping famous for strength and durability." The executive portion of the arrangements made for the embarkation of the Earl and Countess of Lytton, for the landing of Lord Ripon and of Lord Dufferin, and more recently for the embarkation of Lord Ripon, was mostly carried out by Mr. Jamsetjee. Yesterday Mr. Jamsetjee finally retired from the service. In the afternoon, before he left the Dockyard, he was met in the Dockyard compound by nearly all the European officials, including Captain Street, Assistant Director of Marine, Mr. G. Crocker, Constructor; Mr. Robert Wood, Inspector of Machinery; Mr. F. Place, Accountant, &c. To show their respect for Mr. Jamsetjee, about 1,200 native employés of the Dockyard, headed by their foreman, were drawn up in a line on either side of the road from the Master Builder's office to the outer gates of the dockyard, and as Mr. Jamsetjee drove along the line all saluted him respectfully.

TELEGRAPHIC WEA[illegible] REPORT.

CALCUTTA, [illegible] is reported from Ajmere, [illegible] and parts of Lower Bengal and south[illegible] Peninsula; but elsewhere there is [illegible] decrease. The barometric fall is [illegible] Quetta, but is considerable in the [illegible] N. W. Provinces. Readings remain [illegible] Rajputana, while comparatively low [illegible] reported from the west coast, and [illegible] readings from Burma. There is no [illegible] change in the wind's circulation. Though on the whole fine, it is rather more cloudy than [illegible] at some places in Bengal, the Central Pr[illegible] and Bombay. The sky is entirely over[illegible] Sibsagar rain is falling. The temperature [illegible] decreased. Rain to-day:—A[illegible] [illegible]er, ½ inch. Previously Akola [illegible]

THE WEATHER [illegible] COAST.

(31st [illegible])

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different [illegible] round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegraph at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea	Reading at 10 a.m.	Thermo. in Shade.	Wind Direction	Wind [illegible]	Rainfall.
	Ins.	Dgs.			Miles	Ins.
Kurrachee....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	0·00
Surat........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	0·00
Rutnagherry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mod.	[illegible]
Karwar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mangalore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calicut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cochin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masulipatam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Negapatam..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marmagao ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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TELEGRAMS.

ROYAL VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 31.

The [illegible] Duchess of Connaught are to visit [illegible] 14th January. They will stay here [illegible] will be present at the State ball

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

[illegible] Rivers Thompson is to be [illegible] New Year's Day.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 31.

[illegible] Government is [illegible] Gazette accepting the [illegible] Maharanee Sur[illegible] promotion of [illegible] Maharani imposes [illegible] the gift should [illegible] understood that she [illegible] be expended [illegible] for native ladies [illegible] taken to acquire land suited for an hostel, which will be called after the name of the noble donor. The Government architect has been directed to prepare a design with an estimate of the cost of the building.

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 31.

Lord Dufferin has accepted the honorary colonelcy of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

The tie between the Viceroy's Staff and the Tirhoot planters was played off this morning. Captain Muir, of the Staff, was badly hurt early in the game. The Staff had therefore to play one short, and though they lost by two goals to none they made a great fight of it.

The second tie is to be played on Friday—the 9th Lancers against the Tirhoot planters, the new Polo Club a bye.

To-night the 9th Lancers beat the 17th Lancers.

CRICKET.

The cricket match Calcutta *vs.* the North-West ended in a draw, the visitors just saving a single innings defeat by playing out the time. Scores:—Calcutta 381, to which Moncrieffe contributed 113, Pereira 102, Patteson 49, Collin 36, Hoare 31; North-West 125 and 187 for nine wickets—Hensman 34 and 24, Wynyard 12 and 86, Barnett 11 and 33, Gordon 15 and 26, Holderness 23 and 0.

THE WESTERN INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 31.

The following were the best scores made here in the Western India Rifle Association meeting:—

MATCH 1.—Major Teale, 34; Volunteer Whitehead, 32; Volunteer Lenehan, 31.

MATCH 2.—Colour Sergeant Harwood, 31; Volunteer De Cruze, 31; Volunteer Lenehan, 28.

MATCH 3.—Colour Sergeant Harwood, 62; Sergeant Gerald, 56; Volunteer Lenehan, 53.

MATCH 4.—Sergeant Harwood, 63; Volunteer Lenehan, 61; Major Teale, 59.

MATCH 5.—Major Brown, 41; Volunteer De Cruze, 39; Major Teale, 37.

MATCH 6.—Volunteer Kellner, 41; Volunteer De Cruze, 40; Volunteer Lenehan, 33.

MATCH 7.—Major Brown, 66; Volunteer Lenehan, 62; Volunteer De Cruze, 62.

MATCH 8.—Volunteer Kellner, 62; Major Browne, 56; Volunteer De Cruze, 54.

MATCH 9.—Volunteer Kellner, 92; Volunteer Harwood, 91; Volunteer Lenehan, 81.

MATCH 10.—Volunteer Lenehan, 50; Volunteer Harwood, 43; Major Teale, 37.

MATCH 11.—Volunteer Whitehead, 56; Volunteer Gerard, 54; Volunteer Lenehan, 52.

VOLUNTEER CONTEST.—Volunteer Harwood, Volunteer Lenehan, 64; Volunteer De Cruze, Volunteer Kellner, 59; Volunteer Whitehead, Volunteer Gerard, 57.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Latest betting on the Viceroy's Cup, to to-morrow—Even, Statesman; 5 to 2 against 4 to 1 Tabletop, 10 to 1 Drummer, 15 to 1 First, 50 to 1 Tim Whiffler.

THE OUTBREAK AT CALICUT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 31.

Latest news from Malliapooram states that of the troops sent to quell the disturbance one private has been killed, and one officer and one private wounded in the affray with the Moplahs. The Temple in which they took refuge was forced by dynamite, and eleven rioters were [illegible] one wounded severely. Another company of soldiers landed at Calicut yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BETROTHAL OF PRINCESS BEATRICE.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The betrothal of H. R. H. Princess Beatrice to H. S. H. Prince Henry of Battenburg is announced.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, DEC. 30.

Colonel Sir Herbert Stewart, with the corps under his command, started with a large convoy of supplies for Gakdul to-day, and is expected to arrive there on Thursday. No opposition to his march is anticipated.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, DEC. 31.

The P. and O. Co. s.s. Bokhara, with the outward English mails of the 19th instant, left here for Bombay at 3 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday morning.

LISBON, DEC. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

COLOMBO, DEC. 31.

Mail-steamer Rohilla from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera ... 4 9-16.

The Manchester market has been very dull; prices hardening.

7lb. Shirtings	6 4½
8½lb. do.	6 4½
40's Mule Twist	0 9⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ "	79 13 6
3 " Consols account	99⅞
4½ per cent. French [illegible]	109
Bar Silver	[illegible]
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½

Arrivals—Medusa and Othello.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

([illegible] 31.)

[illegible] COMMUNICATION [illegible] perfect. *Via* Suez, [illegible]

CONTINENT OF [illegible] Turkey, perfect. [illegible] Teheran, perfect. *Via* [illegible] perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest [illegible] *Via* Valentia, [illegible] *Via* Direct Cable, [illegible]

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* P[illegible] *Via* Anjoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang [illegible] Anjoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, December 30.

10 p.m.	73·3

WEDNESDAY, December 31.

6 a.m.	69·[illegible]
10 a.m.	75·2
2 p.m.	78·5
4 p.m.	77·0

THE ann[illegible] place on the Oval at [illegible] of a quarter to [illegible] previously notified.

THE incoming [illegible] announced this morning [illegible] from the Univer[illegible] number of [illegible] bell ch[illegible] from [illegible] bells, under the direction [illegible] Blackley. To-day being New [illegible] the police courts will be entirely closed.

[illegible] Bombay is being converted into [illegible] company. It is that of Messrs. Mar[illegible] capital is fixed at Rs. 1,00,000, of which [illegible] already been subscribed. [illegible] 1,000 in number, of Rs. 100 each [illegible] only ones issued to the [illegible] the founder and proprietor of the [illegible] guarantees, as the vendor a dividend [illegible] for the first three years, is to act as [illegible] managing director.

[illegible] MAHARANA OF OODEYPORE had [illegible] suffered from [illegible] since [illegible] the hot weather [illegible] 1881, when marching to Chi[illegible] stations for receiving the Vi[illegible] dangerously ill, and was obliged [illegible] The last political [illegible] states that [illegible] himself [illegible] and the [illegible] would [illegible] predeces[illegible] first [illegible] The [illegible] Maharana of Oodeypore [illegible] cousin of the late Maharana, to fill the gadee, but their choice requires, of course, the approval of the Government of India. Colonel Walter is at Oodeypore, and Colonel Bradford will also probably proceed there.

THE Bengal native papers mention an interesting incident which occurred immediately after Lord Dufferin had received the deputation of the Indian Association. Mingling informally with the members of the deputation, his lordship "lamented the Europeanisation in externals in which educated Indians were progressing, to their æsthetic demoralisation." In other words, His Excellency expressed his admiration of, and preference for, the flowing native dress over the English costume when worn by natives. "Some of them," says the *Reis and Rayyet*, "offered explanations, and one of them, belonging to a learned profession, evoked Viceregal astonishment and pity by mentioning the compulsion of superior authority under which his Hindoo and Mahomedan brethren assumed false colours."

IN Bengal there is a disposition on the part of some of the natives to regard the new Viceroy with suspicion. The *Reis and Reyyat* points out that this is manifestly unfair, and it entreats the Bengalis to suspend their judgment till they have the materials at hand with which to form an opinion of him. The Bengali paper adds:—"The disposition to distrust his lordship from the outset is unjust to the Governor-General, and not to the credit of our people. Such early suspicions bespeak a low *morale*—are evidence of uncivilization. A god could not please minds made up to misunderstand, and Lord Dufferin is very far from a god."

THE Allahabad paper says that Mr. C. J. Lyall is devoting the leisure of his furlough to bringing out a volume of translations from the Arabic, consisting partly of choice extracts out of the Hamasa, and partly of entire poems, such as the Mu'allaqah of Zuheyr. The *Pioneer* adds:—"Mr. Lyall's versions usually imitate the metre of the originals, and they combine a scholarly exactitude of translation with a graceful choice of English words. His promised volume will be welcomed in England and on the Continent both by professed Orientalists and by all lovers of genuine poetry."

A PETITION from the ryots of Uttarpara, praying that the ryots as a class might be more fully represented on the Select Committee of the Tenancy Bill, was presented some little time ago to the Viceroy. His Excellency in reply said that the ryots were already fairly represented, and to place a new man on the Committee would only result in inconvenience and delay. It is anticipated than an authoritative announcement regarding the future course of the Bill will be made shortly.

THE Madrassees are a long-lived people. A few days ago we reproduced from a Madras paper a sketch of the life of the centenarian S. Pathnabut Mukoor. The same paper now says that among the records of the High Court of Madras there may be found an affidavit of an old pensioned sepoy, or peon, commencing with these startling words, "I am a hundred and one years old." The affidavit was put in about ten or a dozen years ago, the man's evidence being required to verify the services of a Duffadar, quite an ancient himself, who was about to take his pension, but the man who certified to his services looked upon as quite a boy. In fact, the elder was, if anything, the sprightlier of the two, and evidently had all his faculties about him, though there was no reason to doubt the correctness of his statement regarding his age.

In a Government Resolution just published, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab remarks that the snake returns from all divisions of the Province for the quarter ending 30th September may, on the whole, be considered satisfactory. The number of snakes killed was 48,093 as against 37,915 for the corresponding quarter of 1883, showing an increase of 10,178; while the number of deaths reported has diminished by 51. The returns of some of the districts cannot be considered satisfactory. The number of snakes killed in Simla, Ludhiana, Umballa, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Jhelum, Peshawur, and Kohat was very small, and the death-rate of the districts of Karnal, Kangra, Lahore, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujrat, Shahpur, Mooltan, and Jhang was very high. In the Sialkot district four snakes only are reported as having been killed, and two annas given as rewards; while the number of persons who died from snake-bites is given as 31. The attention of the Commissioner of the Division was called to the unsatisfactory returns of the Sialkot district for the preceding quarter, and he has been requested to draw the particular attention of the Deputy Commissioner to the subject.

THE importance of railway communication in India, especially [illegible] parent from [illegible] returns of the oilborne trade of the Central Provinces for the quarter ending the 30th September, to which we briefly referred a few days ago. During the previous quarter the imports had been 9½ and exports 65½ lakhs maunds, but during the latter quarter they were only 3 and 20 1-3 lakhs maunds respectively; or roughly speaking, the decrease was 60 per cent. As might be expected, those districts show the greatest decrease in which the grain marts are farthest removed from the line of rail, and in which the communication between these marts and the railway is most difficult. Thus the largest falling off was in Chhattisgarh, where the principal mart, Raipur, is separated from the railway by forty-two miles of road and two unbridged rivers. In the Nerbudda district traffic from marts near the railway maintained a high figure, but that carried on during the hot season by carts with Bhopal altogether ceased, as the cart-roads cross the Nerbudda at points which are quite impassable during the rains.

THE importance of the fishery industry to British Burma may be realised from the fact that more than twenty lakhs of rupees worth of salt-fish and of fish condiments are exported yearly to the kingdom of Ava. Fish is said to form a part of the daily food of every Burman household, and the total take of fish in Burmese waters is valued at not less than a hundred lakhs of rupees a year. For the improvement of the inland fishery system the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that little is wanted beyond the careful and considerate administration of the revenue. In Arakan, however, officers of Pegu experience might devise schemes for exploiting the produce of Arakan rivers and inland waters, in the more skilful manner adopted in Pegu. Sea fisheries have not lately increased, and are not altogether very prosperous. With the view of aiding the sea fishermen, money advances were some time ago made in the Irrawaddy division for three years running. These advances enabled the fishermen to get out of debt, and the money itself was all repaid with interest, but the industry itself was not increased. Models of European fishing gear and appliances to the value of £800 have now been ordered from home, and Surgeon-General Day has been asked to choose them. It is also anticipated that the subsidised steamers now being built for coastal service on the Ramree and Mergui coasts will stimulate the important sea fisheries in these parts, which have suffered in consequence of the difficulty of communicating with markets.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* writes as follows in regard to the meeting of the members of the Cambridge University to take steps to establish a permanent memorial of the late Postmaster General:—"The notable gathering in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge and the obvious genuineness of the speeches were in themselves a noble memorial to Professor Fawcett, and the committee will have some difficulty in making the material memorial equally worthy of him. Posthumous portraits, by however eminent an artist, are seldom satisfactory, but the proposal of a portrait was, we suppose, inevitable. With regard to the use of the surplus, if any, we are glad to see that the suggestion to found a Fawcett prize was not specifically embodied in the resolution, but that the committee are left a wide discretion as to the means for 'encouraging economic science or some study connected with India.' We doubt, however, whether any better means will be suggested than that of the publication of economic papers. The Pitt Press and the Clarendon Press are managed in these days on commercial principles; and there could be no more appropriate addition to the University resources than a fund such as we have suggested."

THE air of comedy which surrounded the proceedings in the Mignonette case—the judges going through the farce of passing a sentence of death which the spectators knew all the time meant nothing—was the inevitable result of our law of murder. The case will thus call attention once more to the great advantages there would undoubtedly be in substituting for the plan of neck or nothing a system of murder of different degrees. It seems an unsatisfactory way of maintaining the majesty of the law, a home paper remarks, to give the judges no alternative in such a case as this but to pass a sentence of death, and to trust to the Home Secretary not to let public opinion be outraged by taking the law seriously. Murder with no punishment attached becomes very much like justifiable murder, a category hitherto unknown in English law. But until the ethics of cannibalism have been properly worked out, the happy-go-lucky method adopted in the Mignonette case perhaps did as well as anything else.

IF £70,000 be dear for a great Raphael—a Raphael great in size, great in fame, and great in excellence—what are we to say to £50,000 for a small panel even when Albert Dürer has painted a head upon it? A million marks, we are told, has just been given by the Berlin Museum for the portrait of the septemvir Jerome Holzschuher which has long been lent by his descendants, to whom, until now, it has belonged, to the Germanisches Museum at Nuremberg. Holzschuher was a friend of Dürer, and his portrait was painted in 1526, when the sitter was fifty-seven years old and the painter fifty-five. Dürer died in 1528, so that this is one of his latest works; Professor Thausing calls it the very last on which his extraordinary diligence was lavished. Little more than the head is shown. The hair and beard are painted with almost miraculous care and crispness; the dress is a black brocade trimmed with dark fur; the background was originally light green, but was barbarously and carelessly painted over by one Rottermund, at the beginning of the present century, with a darker colour. Under this repaint, which encroaches here and there on the head itself, the inscription in the left-hand upper corner is almost hidden. The panel is still in its original frame—which is rather a case, for it has a lid—with the arms of the Holzschuhers upon it.

THE Marquis of Salisbury has written to Sir Frederick Milner, M. P., as follows:—"I hope to be able to visit York, according to your kind invitation, before the general election, but I fear I shall not be in England at the end of January. I am going abroad at the turn of the year for a little rest, as I am rather knocked up, and I shall not be back until the meeting of Parliament."

MR. JOSEPH ARCH has been speaking at several meetings in the Eastern counties upon the effects of the Franchise Act. At Stowmarket he advised farmers and labourers to send some good, intelligent, determined tenant-farmers to the House of Commons. At the next election voters would have to demand both fixity of rent and of tenure. This would enable £60,000,000 more to be obtained out of the soil annually than at present. There would have to be, too, either compulsory cultivation of land or a tax upon all land not cultivated.

A BI-CENTENARY of a curious kind has recently been celebrated at Amsterdam, being no less than the celebration of the invention of the thimble. It is just two centuries since last October that the first European thimble was made by Nicolas van Benschoten, a young goldsmith, who devised the article for the protection of the finger of his lady love, Mdme. van Reusselaer, for thimbles, like many greater things, owe their origin to Dan Cupid. The English were the first to make thimbles on a large scale; but long before either Dutch or English thought of thimbles Chinese ladies were [illegible] when they worked at their grand embroidery. The Chinese thimbles bore—and bear to this day—the form of a lovely lotus flower. There is no such poetry of shape in the Western finger-hat.

BOMBAY.

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TO-DAY.

Proclamation Parade, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 30th:—May Queen, from Mauritius. Yesterday:—Lady Armstrong (s), from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bhownuggur (s), for Bhownuggur; Adowa (s), Zanzibar, &c.; and Chunda (s), Calcutta, &c.

FAIR.—The annual fair at Balla Shamsett-street commenced yesterday, and continues for three days.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 27th ult. shows a decrease in receipts of Rs. 18,338.

LOSS OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.—Bomanjee Manekjee, a translator of the High Court, has reported to the police the loss of a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 200.

INQUEST.—Dr. Blaney yesterday resumed the inquiry into the death of Dharoo Gunnoo, aged 22 years, who was killed by a wall of an arch which was being knocked down falling on him. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Hurry Bhanjee, which occurred at his residence in Dubda-gully yesterday. He was one of the leading produce merchants of this town, and was also muccadum to Messrs. Remington and Co. The produce market and the office of Messrs. Remington and Co. were closed yesterday in respect to the memory of the deceased.

A DISHONEST PEON.—Before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Bickia Mahadoo was charged with cheating Messrs. King, King, and Company in respect of a sum of Re. 1-4. The accused had been employed as parcel deliverer, and used to take parcels to the Post Office to be despatched. On the delivery of the parcels a receipt was given for them in a book. On the 20th ult. the accused delivered several parcels at the Post Office, but increased the amount entered in the receipt book by the post office clerk, and by that means cheated the firm of the excess. Pleading guilty to the charge, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE BY A PARSEE LAD.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Elphinstone-circle, on the body of Cowasjee Ruttonjee, aged 12 years, a student in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Institution. From the evidence it appeared that the mother of the deceased had beaten him with a cane for some trifling fault the day before. He then left the house, and did not return. After waiting anxiously [illegible] parents went in search [illegible] but though they prosecuted their [illegible] all that night they could find no trace of him. Yesterday morning, however, his body was found floating in the basin of the fountain in the Circle Garden. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THEFT AT THE STRANGERS' HOME.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Patrick Egan, an unemployed boiler maker, was charged with the theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel, the property of one John O'Brien, an inmate of the Strangers' Home. Egan had been turned away from the Home, and was seen last Monday leaving it with a large carpet-bag stuffed with clothes. This was reported to the police, and on his being arrested some of the clothing was found in his possession. The accused admitted the theft, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT ON BOARD.—At the Girgaum Police court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, John Cox was charged by Mr. Albert Sandwick, the chief officer of the Ashlybrook, with assault and refusal of duty. The chief officer stated that he had ordered Cox, who is the ship's cook, to clean the cooking utensils and the galley, which was found to be in a very dirty state. Cox refused to obey the order, and when remonstrated with, he ran at the chief officer and tried to strike him with a potato-masher. In the scuffle the officer was severely hurt. The accused denied the charges, saying that he was as innocent of them "as a newly-laid egg from a young chicken." The fact was the chief officer had ill-treated and abused him. What he did was only under great provocation. As to the refusal of duty, he thought that when he signed articles it was to obey the steward, and not the chief officer. His worship sentenced him to four weeks hard labour in the House of Correction.

DIVINE SERVICE.

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NEW YEAR'S DAY, JANUARY 1.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Morning Prayer and Sermon, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Hymns.—74, 70, 73.

The Offertory will be for the expenses of the Church.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

A CONCERT in aid of the Foundling Hospital is to be given in the Town Hall on Tuesday next. It is just a year since the sympathy and support of the public in behalf of this institution were appealed to in this shape for the first time. The result was then a complete success in every way, and valuable assistance was thus rendered to the managers of the Foundling Hospital. No one can for a moment question the usefulness of such an institution and its claims upon public generosity, especially in a country where so little provision is otherwise made, whether by the State or by private means, for the preservation and education of the little ones who [illegible] left on the road-side to take their chances of existence. The good people who read from time to time in the daily papers of infants picked up in the streets too seldom do not trouble themselves to inquire what becomes of them afterwards, and perhaps few could answer the question besides the few who have charge of the Foundling Hospital. The number of these castaways thus rescued is by no means small. We trust our readers will fill the Town Hall as well on the present occasion as they did last year. Most of our well-known amateurs have volunteered their services, and Sir James Fergusson has kindly consented to give the concert his patronage again.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

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CRIME IN VILLAGES.

THE *Bombay Samachar* cries out against the practice of maintaining punitive police force in villages where crime is pretty frequent and offenders go undetected. The writer argues that it is very unfair to levy a fine upon a whole village simply for the misdeeds of some few of its inhabitants. If the criminals in some cases are not brought to justice, it is more owing to the inability of the local police to capture them, than to any inclination on the part of the villagers to screen their erring brethren. The paper asks the authorities no longer to resort to this mode of imposing penalties which fall very heavily upon poor villagers who may have not the remotest connection with the crimes perpetrated in their district.

PARSEE MASTER-BUILDERS.

THE *Jam-i-Jamshed*, while announcing the retirement of Khan Bahadur Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia from the post of Master Builder in the Government Dockyard, is sorry that with him the long line of master builders becomes extinct. The post remained for a century and a half in the Wadia family, whose members did valuable service to the Government in the shape of so many vessels built under their supervision. These ships were a living testimony of the skill, industry, and ability with which the work of Lowjee Wadia and his descendants was marked. Taking their past service into consideration, the writer hopes that Captain Hext, who has earned a name for his appreciation of true worth, will recommend Mr. Rustomjee Jehangeer Wadia to the favourable notice of Government.

MR. JUSTICE WEST.

SOME of the vernacular papers contain articles regretting the approaching retirement of Mr. West from the bench of the High Court, and warmly eulogizing the ability and learning which have rendered him a bright ornament of the Civil Service. [illegible] weekly paper says that the Civil Service, the Bombay Government, and the whole native community will suffer alike by the departure of Mr. West. The writer recalls to mind some of the eloquent speeches made by Mr. West on great public occasions, notably the one which he recently delivered from his chair as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, and is of opinion that the learned judge was always ready to defend the cause of the natives whenever he saw that justice was on their side.

THE PARSEES OF BOMBAY.

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AMONG the many points for national self-congratulation in our administration of India none is more satisfactory than our creation of the Parsee community of Bombay. The Parsees, who very properly pride themselves upon their illustrious antiquity, may perhaps hesitate to accept a theory which gives them something less than two centuries of existence. When, however, they recollect how Mohammedan rulers persecuted them to the very brink of extermination; how the Hindoos, with whom they sought protection, only accorded it on conditions which would in time have made the true Parsee extinct; and how, finally, the English Government, superseding both Moslem and Hindoo, extended the ægis of religious toleration over them, and, recognising their exceptional commercial abilities, gave them the opportunity of once more coming to the front as a distinct and separate community, the Parsees will no longer be reluctant to admit that, as a matter of fact, they are a British creation. We found them drifting into Hindooism, permitted, in fact, to be Fire Worshippers only upon the public confession of their leaders that they were also Cow Worshippers, and treated on Mohammedan territory with such indignity that they were not allowed even to wear clean clothes in public or to ride on a horse. But we found also that, in spite of everything, this community of refugees, almost the sole representatives of a religion once professed by the mightly Persian Empire, had retained throughout their centuries of exile such intellectual and moral qualities as set them apart by themselves, with an unmistakeable individuality, from all the nations of Asia. We recognised at once a straightforwardness in matters of business, a spirit of enterprise that was almost European in its vigour and degree, a heartiness in work and honesty of purpose, probably unique among Orientals. Under English administration all nationalities and creeds share alike, and the result was that when Mohammedan and Hindoo, Eurasian and Parsee are started fair in the race, the last rapidly distanced all competitors, and, having not only superior [illegible] staying power, continue still to maintain the lead which they took at the outset. As soon as Great Britain had established herself in India, and by her naval victories simultaneously wrested the supremacy of the Eastern seas from her rivals, the horizon of our commerce was expanded to the farthest Orient and the most distant market of Asia opened to our enterprise. The Parsees, with commercial instincts hardly less keen and true than our own, appreciated the opportunity at its full worth, and with surprising promptitude made good their claims to an im[illegible], or tant share of the China trade. They built the ships which the Company needed, and themselves engaged in commerce and manufacture with such a vigorous spirit of adventure, and such business integrity, that they won the sympathy of Englishmen, and abundantly reciprocating it, constitute to-day a community as distinguished for their loyalty to the Crown as for the honourable position which, in less than two centuries, they have indisputably established.

That they are destined in the future, these Zoroastrians of India, to take a conspicuous part in the development of the western provinces of the peninsula, there can be no doubt; but no vicissitudes for good or ill which may befall the singularly un-Asiatic community, so energetic physically, so active intellectually, can be excepted to compare with the romance of their past. In a volume dedicated to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Honourable Dosabhai Framji, C.S.I., one of the leading Parsees of Bombay, has just published an exhaustive account of his co-religionists of the present day, prefaced by a sketch of the decline of the old Persian nation, and supplemented by a valuable and authoritative exposition of the creed and ceremonies of the so-called "Fire-Worshippers." Their history reaches back to the mythic age, and tells of dynasties which have left no better record of themselves than legends of demons overthrown and giants conquered. Passing through the magnificent annals of ancient Persia, the days of Jamshid the Just and Feridoon the Warrior, of Zal and his mighty son Rustam, and all the other heroes of the epic of Ferdoosi, it reaches the fourteenth century before Christ, the date of the birth of the Prophet Zoroaster, who, converting the reigning Sovereign and his Court, established throughout the Empire the worship of one God and of fire as the noblest symbol of divine power. The Median dynasty was succeeded by the Assyrian, which was supplanted again by the Median and thus in turn the Achæmenians, the Parthians and the Sassanians pass across the splendid stage, until there burst upon the world the revelation of Mahomet and his terrific mission. Persia was among the first sovereignties threatened, and there came one day a small and poor company of Arabs into the sumptuous courts of King Yazdezard, who called upon him to obey at once the orders of their master the prophet and to make his choice between the Koran and the sword. The Persians laughed at them and gave them a bag full of mud to take back to Mahomet as "tribute." The chief of the deputation lifted up the thing as if it were a priceless diadem, and, placing it on his head, left the court. The omen was afterwards recognised with consternation by the courtiers. "We have given them the soil of Persia," they cried out, and runners were sent [illegible] to take [illegible] however, beyond recall, and as the deputation reached the camp, and, laying the bag down at their General's feet, said as Yazdezard's lords had said, "They have given us the soil of Persia." Then the hosts of Islam swept up against the doomed capital, and, after a battle which lasted several days, captured the city. The retreating Persians rallied at Shirwan, but the fanatical soldiers of Mahomet came up with them, and, after a three days' fight, again overthrew them. Yazdezard again struck for his throne but his army of a hundred and fifty thousand men, though they fought with amazing valour, were signally defeated on the plains of Nahawand, and the last hope of Persia was extinguished. The Mohammedans at once overspread the country, and within a few months every Fire-Worshipper was either put to the sword or enrolled as a Follower of the Faithful. A small body of the persecuted sect fled into the mountains of Khorassan, but Islam was relentless in pursuit, and a hundred years later the refugees were discovered, and had once more to fly. Again was the far-reaching arm of the dominant faith stretched out towards them, to an island in the Persian Gulf, and again the Fire-Worshippers fled—this time to India. They found the Hindoos more placable, but asylum was only granted on the Parsees making a confession of tenets which were certainly not Zoroastrian. However, such resignation enabled the hunted handful to obtain a refuge, and here, keeping themselves so obscure that for nearly ten centuries—or, roughly speaking, from the date of Mahomet to that of Charles II.—they have no history, the Parsees preserved their sacred flame alight and their religion as pure as they dared. But towards the end of the seventeenth century English merchants, beginning to trade in our new possession of Bombay—all thanks for it to the Princess Catherine of Portugal—invited the Parsees whom they found at Surat to co-operate with them, and the obscure and long-persecuted sect sprang at once into the important social and commercial position which they have since so honourably developed and assured.

At the present day there are about a hundred thousand Parsees, and, while many individuals have amassed immense fortunes, risen to honours and titles, filled the highest offices of the city, been recognised as public benefactors, and otherwise personally distinguished themselves, the whole community is remarkable for its well-being, for its intelligent appreciation of education and social reform, for its ready aptitude for trade, and activity in the business they undertake. Except a few clans in Northern India, no other body have shown such a taste for physical sports, or adopted English habits of energy in amusement. The Parsees are the best native cricketers in the peninsula. The best rifle-shot in all India is Mr. Dorabji Padamji, the son of Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestanji, of Poona. In more serious matters, such as the discountenancing of infant marriages, and the seclusion of women and plurality of wives they have set an example which as yet no other class in India has followed. There is still, however, abundant scope for the reformer before the Parsees can claim, without risk of contention, an equality of "civilisation" with the foremost communities of Europe. The superstitions which they have imbibed from the surrounding Hindoos, and the old-fashioned practices and rites, notably those attending the birth and naming of their children, and the ceremonies of some of the "Jasan" holidays, have still to be [illegible] and it is time they gave up [illegible] about the date of New Year's [illegible] minor points, however, all added together amount to very little in comparison with the admirable advances which the Parsees have made in every direction. Above all, they have thrown in their lot, without any reservation, with the interests of England, and are bound to us by such strong ties not only of self-interest, but of spontaneous loyalty, that we are justified in looking upon their development as one of the happiest and most satisfactory results of our presence in India.—*Daily Telegraph.*

JOURNEYINGS THROUGH GREAT THIBET.

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AT a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on Dec. 8, under the presidency of Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, in the theatre of the London University, a paper was read by General J. T. Walker, C. B., F. R. S., late Surveyor-General of India, on "Four Year's Journeyings through Great Thibet, by one of the Trans-Himalayan Explorers of the Survey of India."

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, explained that General Walker would read an account of explorations by one of the Asiatics who are attached to the Indian Survey to be employed in regions beyond the British frontier into which Europeans could not penetrate with safety. In conformity with a long-standing custom of suppressing the names of these explorers while they are still strong and vigorous and liable to be again employed in work of this nature, this traveller would be called Pandit A—k.

General Walker, first stating the reasons which led to the selection of the lines of exploration followed by the Pandit, said that during the years 1865-72, Asiatic explorers, deputed by the late Colonel Montgomerie, had crossed the great Hymalayan ranges at various points and explored Southern Thibet from the highlands which gave birth to the upper sources of the Indus, the Sutlej, and the Sangpo Rivers, down the valley of the latter river eastwards to the meridian of Lhasa. In 1874-75 Pandit Nain Singh, on returning to Leh with the mission which had accompanied Sir Douglas Forsyth to Yarkand and Kashgar, explored the direct route from Leh through Western Thibet to the great Tengri Nor lake, and thence to Lhasa, whence he struck down to the Sangpo River, which he crossed at Chetang, the lowest point then reached by any explorer; finally he entered Assam, *via* the Tawang valley of Bhutan, thus completing what Mr. Clements Markham had rightly called "a really magnificent exploring achievement." But there still remained vast regions for exploration, more particularly to the north and east. Of the country between Eastern Turkestan and the frontiers of China which had been traversed by the enterprising Venetian traveller Marco Polo in the thirteenth century scarcely anything more was known than the very little which he says of it in his journals. Of the extensive region between the routes travelled by Marco Polo and Nain Singh absolutely nothing was known. Eastern Thibet had been crossed in two directions by the adventurous French missionaries Messrs. Huc and Gabet, on their journeys from China by way of the Koko-nur district to Lhasa, and back by way of Chiamdo, to the province of Sze-chuen, but without adding to our knowledge of its geography. And Colonel Prejevalsky, the celebrated Russian explorer, had at that time only succeeded in penetrating a short distance into the north-east corner of Thibet. In the spring of 1878 Pandit A—k was despatched towards this region, with directions to strike across the great plateau of Thibet into Mongolia by any route from south to north which he might find practicable, and to return by a parallel route over new ground. In his outfit, in addition to necessary scientific instruments, he was furnished with a rosary for counting his paces, and a Buddhist prayer barrel to secrete his field books in. He was also supplied with ample funds to purchase merchandise at Lhasa, where he was to commence his explorations in the guise of a travelling merchant. Warned by the difficulties which Nain Singh and other explorers had met with in getting past the guards established by the Nepalese Government on all the principal passes leading over the Himalayas into Thibet, he determined [illegible] Nepaul altogether, and proceeded [illegible] through the easternmost valley of Bhutan. Accompanied by two men, one a companion, the other a servant, he left Darjeeling in April 1878, and, travelling *via* Chumlei and Phari Jong, struck into the route which had been traversed by Bogle in 1774, Turner in 1783, and Manning in 1811, but not subsequently by any European. He crossed the Himalayas by a low and easy pass into Thibet, and proceeded *via* Giangche and the lake encircling a great island which figures so prominently on all the maps of these regions to Khambabarji, on the right bank of the Sangpo River, which he crossed by a bridge formed of chains of iron supporting narrow planks, just broad enough for one man to go over at a time. He then proceeded to Lhasa where he arrived in September. Here he laid in a stock of merchandise, and made inquiries for the next caravan starting for Mongolia, as it would only be possible for him to perform the journey under its escort. The leader of the caravan would give him no more definite answer than that it might leave in February. When pressed to fix the date he declined, saying that long experience had shown him that [illegible] the day fixed the robbers by whom the road is infested find it out from their spies at Lhasa, and then the caravan never arrives safely at its destination. Afterwards he declined to go at all, and the Pandit had to remain at Lhasa until the following autumn, when a caravan arrived from Mongolia, half of which was to return immediately. He arranged to accompany it with his party and several Thibetans who had long been waiting for a favourable opportunity to take the journey. He was thus detained a whole year at Lhasa, but he was far from idle while there. He made a survey of the celebrated city, the Rome of Thibet, which is crowded with temples and religious edifices, and has its Vatican in the monastery at Potola, where the Dalai Lama resides. On Sept. 17, 1879, he started northwards with a caravan numbering about 100 persons, the majority of whom were Mongolians, a few of them accompanied by their wives, and the remainder Thibetans. The Mongolians were all mounted without exception, for no Mongolian will walk if he can by possibility ride, and even the shepherds ride round their flocks. The Thibetans mostly walk. All were armed with spear, matchlock, or sword, to protect themselves from the band of robbers by whom they were so liable to be attacked that the ever-present thought was how to escape being plundered. On the line of march the caravan was invariably preceded by horsemen to give warning of approaching danger; close order was kept, and stragglers were waited for. The marches were always made by day, and usually commenced at sunrise; and at night a guard of two Thibetans and two Mongolians was set to protect the sleepers. Sixty miles from Lhasa the Lani La pass, 15,750 ft. in height, was crossed, when the travellers found themselves on the highly elevated plateau which occupied the greater portion of Thibet, and is called the Changtang, which literally means the northern plain. Here the Pandit found that he had passed from a cultivated into a pastoral region, and from fixed habitations to wandering encampments. He came across the grazing grounds of the Government brood mares, 300 in number, from whose milk a fermented liquor is prepared for the Dalai Lama, which constitutes the only spirituous beverage this august individual may lawfully drink. In a distance of about 180 miles the Pandit estimated that he had passed about 1,000 tents, but for the remaining 240 miles the Chang-tang was entirely uninhabited. A party of five mounted men, supposed to be robbers, and a single caravan proceeding from Mongolia to Lhasa were met with, but nothing else. The region was abandoned to wild animals, and was not resorted to by either Thibetan or Mongolian nomad. The heights of his camping grounds on the Chang-tang ranged from 13,500 to 15,000 feet; the highest pass crossed was 16,400 feet, on the Dongla range, which constitutes the waterparting between the upper basins of the Yang-tse-kiang, one of the great rivers of China and the Mekong River of Cambodia. After a march of five weeks at this great elevation, the travellers reached a range called the Angirtakshia by the people of the country. It is the northern boundary of the Chang-tang, and is believed to be a continuation of the well-known Kuen-lun range of Western Thibet. Crossing it by a pass of precisely the same height as the Lani La, by which they entered the Changtang, they descended into the plains of Chaidam, and in a few days found themselves down at a level of [illegible],000 feet [illegible] forest and [illegible] few days [illegible] the Pandit and his Thibetan friends were about to start for Hoiduthara, when they were attacked by a band of some two hundred mounted robbers from Chiamogolok, who had come to plunder the Thinkalis, and fell on them also. The robbers were eventually driven off, but they managed to carry away most of the goods which the Pandit had brought to trade with, and all his baggage animals, but happily none of his instruments. Though much crippled by his losses, he determined to press on and make his way to Lob Nur and the plain of Gobi. He crossed the Chaidam plateau, and reached Hoiduthara towards the end of December 1879, with his companion and a servant. Remaining here until March, he then by several stages made his way to Sachu, and was nearing Lob Nur when the suspicions of a governor, who took them for spies, led to their being obliged to retrace their route. Travelling southward, but by a more easterly line, the Pandit and his companion (the servant had deserted), after many hardships and discouragements, reached Darchendo, on the border line between China proper and Thibet. Numerous Thibetan traders were met returning to their homes with tea purchased in China, the aggregate amount of which the Pandit estimated at 100,000 lbs. of the common coarse kind which the Chinese think good enough for Thibetans. Turning westward he passed through Lithang, one of the highest cities of the world, its altitude being 13,300 ft., or about the same as that of Potosi. Small-pox was prevalent in the Lithang district, for protection against which a kind of snuff, prepared from the dried pustules of small-pox patients, was being administered by the Chinese physicians as a prophylactic. This had the same effect as inoculation, inducing a mild form of the disease, but protecting the snuff-taker from the severe form which exists during an epidemic. At Sama, on the Thibetan district of Zayul, among the independent semi-savage tribes [illegible], he was within thirty miles of the British frontier, but, narrow as was the intervening [illegible] he dared not attempt to cross it, as he was told he would certainly be murdered by the Mishmis. He therefore prepared for the long and circuitous route by way of Lhasa. In the course of his prolonged journeyings over the high mountain regions intervening, his observations showed that there could no longer be any doubt that the Sangpo River merges into the Brahmapootra, as Colonel Yule and many able geographers have maintained. The Pandit and his companion reached Darjeeling in November 1882, four and a half years after starting on their arduous expedition. Through the whole journey—about 2,800 miles—the Pandit has succeeded in keeping up a continuous and unbroken route survey, with magnetic bearings and placed distances; and brought back his field books safe. The Pandit's nationality and knowledge of the Thibetan language had enabled him to explore regions which Englishmen, Russians, and Hungarians alike had found barred against them.

In the discussion which followed, Colonel Yule, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Clements Markham, Mr. Delmar Morgan, and Sir Richard Temple took part, the last speaker replying to the suggestion that relations with Thibet should be renewed by referring to the changed attitude of China. Thibet was part of the Chinese Empire, there was a Chinese resident and Chinese troops at Lhasa. He had himself been as far as the frontier, and could tell how [illegible] the passes [illegible] called attention to the economic value of the Pandit's journey, and spoke hopefully of the results of Mr. Norman Macaulay's recent negotiations, and of the importance of the markets which might be opened up to commercial enterprise.

A NEW ASIAN RAILWAY.

AT a meeting held at Stafford House on Dec. 6, with the Duke of Sutherland, K.G., in the chair, the prospects and present condition of a new line of railway (the Mersina-Adana line) in Asiatic Turkey were explained before an influential audience by the promoters of this particular enterprise, as well as by others interested in the development of the resources of Asia Minor. The railway, it may be stated, is a short line of forty-two miles in length, extending from Mersina on the coast of the ancient province of Cilicia to Adana, the chief town of the vilayet of the same name. Mersina, although not a port, strictly speaking, has an open roadstead with safe anchorage at almost all seasons, and has long been a place of call for the steamers plying on the coasts of Syria and Asia Minor. Among those who were present at the meeting on Saturday may be named General F. Marshall, Mr. Gorst, M.P., Mr. Martin, MP., Sir Frederick Goldsmid, Sir Richard Pollock, Sir Thomas Tancred, Sir Algernon Borthwick, Sir William Robinson, Mr. Seton Karr, Captain Douglas Galton, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Cust, Mr. Hyde Clarke, Mr. Trelawney Saunders, Mr. Archibald Forbes, and many others interested in the construction of railways in Asia. Both Mr. Forster and Sir Richard Temple were expected to speak on the subject of the development of commerce by the establishment of railway systems in backward countries, but letters were received from them before the meeting commenced regretting their inability to be present.

The Duke of Sutherland, in opening the proceedings, said that he took the chair on the present occasion in order to mention the object of the meeting—namely, the support of British commercial interests in Asiatic Turkey generally, and as a step in that direction the advisability of encouraging the construction of railways in a locality that had always been famous for its fertility. As an individual he would always take a warm interest in the development of that country and the fortunes of the Mersina and Adana Railway. With regard to the good faith of the Turks, he believed that there had never been a case in which a firman of the Sultan had been departed from. He had received a letter from the Turkish ambassador stating that his Excellency would have been very happy to attend the meeting personally to show the importance that the Imperial Government attached to the undertaking, but on account of the Sultan's desire to develop the resources of, and multiply the means of, communication in his empire. As, however, his Excellency could not attend personally, he had deputed the consul-general to represent him. The Duke concluded his remarks by saying that there could be no doubt of the Sultan's anxious desire for the development of the natural resources of his dominions.

Mr. John Morris then explained the requirements of Turkish law in regard to the preliminary or construction company, to which the task of building the line would necessarily be intrusted.

Mr. John Collinson, in his account of the undertaking from a business point of view, said that the course proposed to be adopted was to give those who subscribed the cash to build the railway a first charge secured by all the first mortgage bonds on the entire railway, and in addition 40 per cent. of all the shares, so that the subscribers, after being fully secured, may also participate in the present profits and future development of the undertaking. The English construction company will issue to the subscribers of each 100*l*. its first mortgage bond of 100*l*., which will entitle the holder when the line is completed to one 100*l*. first mortgage bond and 40*l*. in fully paid shares of the railway company. The construction company have sublet the contract for construction, equipment and maintenance of the railway to Messrs. Tancred, Coiseau, and Co., who have also agreed to pay all expenses up to the allotment of the issue of the bond shares, for 156,140*l*. in cash and 87,360*l*. in shares, or in all under 5,800*l*. per mile. The total capital cash being about 8,000*l*. per mile, the difference is the profit to the company and will be distributable in shares, as before mentioned, among those who now subscribe for its bonds. From a careful analysis of the traffic—goods and passenger—already existing on the route of the railway, the railway should on its opening earn sufficient to pay interest at the rate per annum of 6 per cent. on the bonds and 9 per cent. on the shares. The Smyrna and Cassabe Railway earned at the rate of 18½ per cent. per annum upon its entire capital.

The meeting was then addressed by Sir Algernon Borthwick, who said that, as a director of the Smyrna railways, he was able to testify to the good faith of the Turkish Government and people in their dealings with the promoters of railways in Turkish territory, and that he could also say that no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining excellent labourers on the spot. He then moved the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is expedient, in furtherance of British commercial interests, to aid in the development of Asia Minor by assisting the introduction of railway systems, which was seconded by Mr. Martin, M.P., and carried unanimously.

The second resolution, "That in the opinion of this meeting the Mersina, Tarsus, and Adana Railway promises financial success both in itself and as a preliminary and important adjunct to the construction of railway systems towards the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates," was proposed by Mr. Gorst, M.P., who discussed the statistics of the export and import trade of Mersina. These show a great increase during the last ten years, and although the rate of each year varies from that of another according to the productiveness of the harvest in the Adana province, the amount of trade is now considerably more than twice what it was in 1872. Sir Frederick Goldsmid, in seconding the resolution, said that, although he did not know personally this particular strip of country south of the Taurus, he had travelled twenty years ago, in a journey from Bagdad to Constantinople, through the provinces north of it, and he could testify to their great wealth in minerals and to their general fertility and productiveness. He regarded this line as a possible link or feeder of the great railway which it was impossible to doubt would one day connect the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf, and eventually Europe with India. A third resolution was proposed by Captain Douglas Galton and seconded by General Marshall, to the effect "that this meeting specially recommends that the construction of this Mersina, Tarsus and Adana Railway be energetically proceeded with."

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

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Further correspondence respecting the affairs of the Transvaal and adjacent territories was issued on Dec. 8. The interest of the correspondence centres mainly in the view it gives of the disordered state of affairs in Bechuanaland and the circumstances which have necessitated the despatch of the expedition under Sir Charles Warren to restore order on the frontier of the South African Republic. At the outset we have in the papers a despatch from Sir Hercules Robinson, the High Commissioner, to the Earl of Derby, dated September 11, enclosing copies of telegrams to and from Mr. Rhodes with reference to the state of affairs in Bechuanaland. An important despatch was forwarded by Sir Hecurles Robinson on September 24, enclosing a copy of a minute from the Cape Ministers requesting the sanction of Her Majesty's Government to the annexation to Cape Colony of Damaraland, Namaqualand, and the Kalahari Desert, from the German boundary to the border of the British Protectorate in Bechuanaland. In this minute the Cape Ministers allude to the action of Germany in placing the coast territory from 26deg. south latitude up to Walfisch Bay northward to Cape Frio under the protection of the German Empire, and record their regret that no weight has been attached to the wishes of the colony with regard to the coast line from the Orange River northward, notwithstanding the offer of the colony to undertake all responsibility and cost in connexion with the coast. The entire coast up to Cape Frio having now fallen under the jurisdiction of a foreign Power, the Cape Ministers felt that they were bound to take action in the way of securing the trade routes to the interior and checking such further annexation of territory by any foreign Power as would confine the colony within the limits bounded by the Orange River. The inhabitants of Damaraland [illegible] states) have [illegible] strong [illegible] the Colonial Government, while the [illegible] and the Kalahari [illegible] bastards and [illegible] who are undoubtedly British subjects [illegible] settled and these people have always looked to the Queen as their ruler. Apart, therefore, from all considerations of the position of the Cape Colony as the premier colony in South Africa, and the necessity of keeping trade routes open, the colony has large interests in the country to the north of the Orange river and the Ministers pointed out that if the Cape Colony were shut in upon the north a serious blow would be dealt at British influence and trade in South Africa. They therefore appealed earnestly to the Queen's advisers in England to sanction the annexation of the territory in question.

Lord Derby, on the 22nd of October, telegraphed to the High Commissioner to the effect that military preparations for the removal from Montsioa's location of marauders must be proceeded with at once, but that active operations should not be commenced while the High Commissioner's Ministers were endeavouring to effect a peaceful settlement. As to the nature of this settlement, the same telegram laid it down that all white men should leave except such as were specially granted permission to remain, that ample land should be secured for Montsioa's people before any farms were granted to white men, and that if any land were so granted a fair rent should be paid to Montsioa. While this declaration of policy was sent to Sir Hercules Robinson a despatch was on its way from the High Commissioner to the Colonial Office, containing among other things, a telegram from the British Consular officer at Pretoria in these terms:—

Volkstem of to-day states that, although probably no man in Pretoria believes that the step of annexing the Montsioa and Moshette territory was taken without the concurrence, if not by the advice, of Joubert, the Special Commissioner to South-Western Border, the fact nevertheless proves to be that he has sent in his resignation of all the offices he held, because as he contends, he can in no other way vindicate his own honour and good name in regard to the British Special Commissioner.

The next document in this correspondence refers to the painful matter of the murder of Mr. Christopher Bethell by the Boers who broke into Montsioa's territory in July last, stole some cattle, and provoked the fighting in the course of which he was shot dead. The facts are well known and need not be repeated here. On October 23, however, the brother of the deceased, Mr. William Bethell, Rise-park, Hull, wrote to Lord Derby, requesting to know what steps had been taken by the Government for the punishment of his brother's murderers. He pointed out that Mr. C. Bethell was appointed Acting Chief of the Frontier Police by Mr. Mackenzie, that he was thus a Government officer, that he was killed in the execution of his duty, and that as an Englishman he had done good service to the country in insisting upon and upholding the rights of our faithful allies and in supporting the honour of our flag. Four days later Lord Derby telegraphed to Sir Hercules Robinson urging that no effort should be spared to bring the murderers to justice, and asking what course the High Commissioner advised. In reply to this Sir Hercules Ribinson, on Oct. 30, telegraphed as follows:—

Have consulted Attorney-General, and we see no means by which Boers who killed Bethell can be brought to justice; the locality of death was beyond jurisdiction of colony and Transvaal; the [illegible] not amenable to any [illegible] enforcing British law, no Order in Council having as yet been issued under Foreign Jurisdiction Act.

No further information with regard to this matter is disclosed in the correspondence.

With regard to Bechuanaland, the first despatch is from the Colonial Office to the War Office, intimating the resolution of the Government to take steps to expel the freebooters from Montsioa's country and proceeding:—

It is essential that the force which will be required in the event of a peaceful settlement proving impracticable should be brought together and organized without any delay, and Lord Derby will be obliged if the Marquis of Hartington will take the necessary measures for this purpose. Lord Hartington will observe that Sir H. Robinson, in his telegram of the 13th inst., recommends that Colonel Sir C. Warren should be appointed to organize an irregular force, and to command the whole expedition. As the civil and political questions connected with the settlement of the protected territory are of a peculiarly difficult character, requiring a knowledge of the people and the country, such as Sir C. Warren possesses in a greater degree than any other person, Lord Derby proposes, with Lord Hartington's concurrence, to submit his name to the Queen for appointment as Special Commissioner to Bechuanaland; and I am to suggest for his Lordship's consideration that arrangements should be made for placing under his command all the forces, both regular and irregular, to be employed in the Protectorate. It will be remembered that Sir C. Warren has previously been very successful in organizing and leading an irregular force in Bechuanaland; and he has also had experience in the civil administration of Griqualand West, which will be valuable in connexion with the measures to be taken for maintaining order after the freebooters have been removed.

On October 29, Sir Hercules Robinson transmitted the substance of a minute from his Ministers declaring their intention to do full justice to Montsioa, but dissenting from the proposal that rents should be paid to the chief alone, and he observed, in reply, that the rent stipulation might be omitted, but that the other conditions should be insisted upon. A despatch dated October 8 gives a curious history of the origin of the "Volks Committee of Stellaland" and its subsequent relations with the Stellaland Volksraad and the Administrator and Executive Council of that territory. From this it appears that the Volks Vergadering requested the Executive Council to call an armed meeting of the burghers of Stellaland, and to prosecute for high treason in summary manner before a military tribunal every inhabitant of Stellaland who had negotiated with Mr. Mackenzie.

A telegram dated October 29 informed the High Commissioner [illegible] Sir Charles Warren had [illegible] [illegible] commanding, local command of them as well as of irregulars." It was proposed that Sir Charles Warren should take out volunteers from home as well as enrol a large number in South Africa. Upon this the Cape Ministers intimated that they were prepared to proceed to the Protectorate on the distinct understanding that military preparations should be suspended, and that they objected to the recruiting of a volunteer force in England. The High Commissioner dissented from the views of his Ministers. Next day Lord Derby telegraphed that if the Cape Ministers failed to obtain a peaceful settlement military operations must begin immediately, and that it was impossible to suspend them. He offered, however, as a compromise, that the irregular force might "be purely local, not enrolled in England."

On November 6, after further negotiations, Lord Hartington transmitted to Lord Derby the following draft of instructions to the Lieutenant-General commanding in South Africa (Sir L. Smyth):—

"You are, doubtless, aware that certain settlers have invaded and occupied lands in Bechuanaland belonging to a tribe which is under the protection of Her Majesty.

"The Cape Government have undertaken to endeavour to settle the difficulties which have arisen without resort to force, but should their endeavour unhappily fail, it will be necessary to expel the freebooters who have forcibly occupied the country, by force, and immediate steps should be taken to provide for such a contingency.

"Any operations which might be necessary for this purpose would have to be undertaken by a military force; but, in view of their probable nature, Her Majesty's Government consider that an irregular force, drawn mainly from the population of Griqualand West and its immediate neighbourhood, will be the most suitable force to employ, and they have commissioned Colonel Sir Charles Warren, K.C.M.G., R.E., who is appointed Special Commissioner, to raise such a force to the extent of 1,500 men. This force will be under your general direction and command, but Her Majesty's Government consider that the local command should devolve on Sir C. Warren, who has had considerable experience in command of such levies when administering the Government of Griqualand West. . . .

"It will be necessary to support this force by some regular troops, which should also, for the occasion, be under the local command of Sir C. Warren. These supports should consist of one battalion of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, besides engineers, departmental corps, &c.

"Immediate steps should be taken to arrange for their transport by rail to Hope Town.

"My telegram of the 3rd inst. will have made you aware that the cavalry regiment and battery of [illegible] India to send the two Hussars to Natal, and a battery of artillery will be despatched from this country. Orders have also been sent to Gibraltar to intercept the 1st Battalion Royal Scots, now on its way from the West Indies to Egypt, and to divert it to Cape Town.

"In view of the circumstances which may arise in other portions of your command Her Majesty's Government think that your presence at Cape Town would be desirable.

"As the field force will be considerable, amounting to about 4,000 men, the local rank of major-general has been conferred upon Sir C. Warren. This officer proceeds to Cape Town by the mail of the 13th, and will report himself to you and confer with you as to the military details of the proposed expedition."

The last despatch is Lord Derby's reply to the Cape Minister's proposal for the annexation to the Cape Colony of Damaraland and the other territories to the border of Bechuanaland. Addressing Sir H. Robinson, his lordship writes:—

The German Government has declared a protectorate on the coast of Namaqualand and Damaraland for 20 miles inland, and has reserved for a subsequent period a more definite demarcation of the landward frontier, as the development of the settlements and of the colonial traffic may suggest. Her Majesty's Government, in recognizing this protectorate, have assented to the conditions on which it has been announced to them that it is established, and, this being so, it would not be in accordance with international comity to annex the territory immediately adjacent to the existing German limit. Independently of this consideration, Her Majesty's Government would not be at present prepared to entertain the question of annexing any portion of Damaraland and Namaqualand; but if your Ministers still desire the establishment of British jurisdiction through officers of the Colonial Government over the Kalahari country and the country of those Bechuana chiefs whom, as I informed you in my telegram of the 28th of August, I do not regard as being in the existing Bechuana Protectorate, Her Majesty's Government would be willing to consider to what extent and in what manner the wish of the Cape Government could be acceded to. It is desirable, however, that I should receive from your Ministers a precise definition of the limits of the countries to be included in the Cape Colony, and especially of their northern and western boundaries, as well as some indication of the provision which they would propose to make for the government of these territories if brought within the colony.

LOSS OF SHIPS IN FOGS.

WE have taken considerable pains to glance through reports of Wreck Inquiries in order to arrive at an estimate of the number of ships stranded in foggy weather, for a number of years and have gone over the pages of the Wreck Register with the same pursuit, and the conclusion we have arrived at is that masters are either careless, or ignorant of navigation, or there must be something wrong at times with compasses. Taking an average of seven years we find that the casualties to British vessels on the coasts of the United Kingdom (excluding [illegible] and all cases of collision), [illegible] attributable to [illegible] 75 per cent. of the [illegible] accounted for by masters and officers through alleged errors of compasses. If, however, evidence is produced of compasses having been adjusted before sailing, the wiseacres who preside or assist at Courts of Inquiry are, as a rule, prone to place their trust on the needle, and to pronounce as humbug any statement put forward with reference to deviations. With them the sun is always shining and visible, and adjustments in one hemisphere are permanent in compasses in another. In the minds of those judges the needle is true to the pole, and never varies from the influence of any attraction whatever. We do not, however, believe that errors of navigation prevail very largely. On the contrary, it is our opinion that masters shape true courses, make allowance for set of the tides, ascertain the rate of speed and distance travelled with tolerable accuracy, heave the lead, and take ordinary precautions dictated by seamanship. In some instances there may be neglect in taking soundings, or in proceeding at a cautious rate; but one of two contentions must govern our decision in getting at facts. We are therefore driven to hold that when land and lights are seen, and a course set which will take a ship clear of all danger, there must be a cause for her deviating. Bad steerage, or the cross action of the tide, through the force of the sea, may account for a few disasters, but this leaves many to compass errors. Magnets are known to lose their correcting force, and to mislead navigators. Captain J. Daniel, of West India and Pacific Steamship Company's ship West Indian, in his book on the "Standard Compass," enters into this question very fully. An east and west error of 30 deg., he states, caused by a vertical projection above the deck, on the 70 deg. line of North Dip, of the Tuskar, would be reduced to about 18 deg. on the 45 deg. line of North Dip in the West Indies. If, he says, this error was corrected by an induced magnet at sometime or other, and that corrector had lost 10 deg. per cent. of its correcting power, in the West Indies, the error resulting therefrom would be about 1 deg. 45 sec.; whereas off the Tuskar it would be about 3 deg., and greater still in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is not our intention to write a treatise on deviation; but if there are persons who believe they can place implicit confidence on the compass, and who insist that induced magnetism plays no part on hulls, and that atmospheric phenomena has nothing to do with deviation, such persons are scarcely to be pitied if they have their certificates cancelled or suspended in the event of mishaps. Too much faith is placed on the unerring action of the compass on board of iron-built ships, whose metal is of different qualities. A master, at a Court of Inquiry the other day, considered it sufficient to declare that his compass could not have erred, as it had been adjusted prior to the ship leaving Liverpool. This reminds us of the man who said that time at the observatory was fixed by the sun, but his watch corrected that luminary. There are masters who speak of their compasses in this strain, as if the action of the elements were governed by them. It is sufficient for our purpose to observe that ships by compass in clear weather make good their course; but not always so in fogs. If magnetic action, in its everlasting and normally steadfast flow, could be seen we might learn a little about its deflection by opposing forces. The vain mortal who has sufficient conceit to declare that he [illegible] influence of mist and fog on magnetic currents is a mere charlatan. In discussing storms, says Buchan, the meteorologist, fogs constitute one of the most important elements requiring consideration and they supply valuable help towards the foretelling of storms. Quite recently there have been several cases heard or reported which throw much suspicion on compasses. We will quote two only: On the 4th of October the steamer Bickley, bound from Liverpool for Copenhagen, struck on a rock during hazy weather, where she remained transfixed for a month, and then disappeared in deep water. When the mist lifted after the occurrence, the master discovered that his ship was stranded in Crossipoll Bay, Island of Coll, in the north of Scotland. The President of the Court of Inquiry said that, assuming the bearing and distance from Dubh Artach Lighthouse to have been as stated by the master, a safe and proper course was steered; and, further, due allowance was made for tides and currents; but whether the three compasses which had been adjusted at Barrow about two years since, as also the two spare compasses on board, acted correctly, or the deviations worked out by the master were correctly ascertained, the Court had no means of deciding. At the Marine Court of Inquiry, held at Bombay to ascertain the cause of the stranding of the steamship Punjaub, off Jaiko, on the Coast of Kattywar, while on the passage from Bombay to Kurrachee, the master was blamed in not having devoted his attention to the errors of the compasses. The Court reported that "the courses steered from 4-55 p. m., provided the departure was correctly taken, the compasses correct, and the soundings properly ascertained, would appear to have been a safe one. But, taking into consideration the fact that the compasses had not been recently tested, we are of opinion that the course steered was an inside one." The lead was kept going at regular intervals, and, therefore, the Court did not deal with the master's certificate, [illegible] him in the future to take every opportunity of ascertaining and recording the deviation of his compasses and in obtaining correct soundings. The advice thus tendered was excellent; but, from a careful study of volumes on electricity, attendance at experiments on the attraction of metallic objects on the compass, and some practical experience, we tell masters not to rely solely on the needle, in fogs, when near the land.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce.*

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Do.	FF	do.		do.
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Do.	FF	do.		do.
Do.	FFF	do.		do.
lb. tins		do.		do.
Do.		do.		do.
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SINGLE COPY..........As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	" 3 8
Third do.	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 2 As.

lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smaller type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion [illegible] As. per line
Second do. [illegible]
Third and succeeding [illegible]
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of [illegible] advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:

[illegible] Re. 1-0
[illegible] 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or [illegible] ordinary rates.

[illegible] Advertisement will be inserted for less than one [illegible] payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS
[illegible] BOMBAY. UP-COUNTRY.
Per Annum [illegible] Per Annum ... Rs. 15
Half-yearly [illegible] Half-yearly
Quarterly [illegible] Quarterly

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.
Per Annum ... Rs. 12
Half-yearly ... 6
Quarterly ... 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum ... Rs. 12
Half-yearly ... 6
Quarterly ... 3

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN [illegible] at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press Rampart Row, Bombay.
[illegible] AGENTS: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill [illegible] Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co. [illegible] Messrs. THACKER [illegible]